

Racial Issue Enters Airport Aid Debate

WASHINGTON, June 22 (UPI).

Another congressional battle over racial segregation began today as the Senate opened debate on legislation which would provide 80 million dollars in federal aid for airports.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) proposed an amendment denying federal funds to any airport terminal containing segregated dining room, waiting room or rest room facilities.

Javits told the Senate that he would demand a record vote on the issue.

His amendment was aimed primarily at proposed federal funds for Birmingham, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla. Birmingham is scheduled to receive \$400,000 in federal aid for the fiscal year starting July 1. Tallahassee is to get \$60,000.

Javits told the Senate: "The conscience of our nation should not permit a traveler from anywhere in our nation or the world to enter a public airport in the United States, admire the bronze plaque which describes the contributions of the federal government toward its construction, and then come face to face with racially segregated facilities."

Javits said it is the stated policy of the Federal Aviation Agency to prohibit the use of federal funds for the construction of segregated facilities.

But he said that federal officials have "looked the other way" on the issue by approving construction plans which contained "empty spaces" which were to be filled later with segregated dining rooms, waiting rooms and rest rooms.

Javits conceded that Southern cities then used their own money to construct such segregated facilities.

But he said "It was never the contemplation of Congress that federal funds would be used to build airport terminal buildings containing a hollow shell into which segregated facilities are built by local government."

Yet, he said, that has been the case in a number of airports, including those in Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., Meridian and Natchez, Miss., and Tallahassee, Fla.

"There is no segregation on airplanes," he told the Senate, "but there is segregation in air-

ports."

Javits, one of the Senate's key supporters of the new civil rights law passed by Congress, termed the situation shocking and offensive.

He said the Federal Aviation Agency has had the matter called repeatedly to its attention but has refused to budge on its "brazen" position and thus it was up to Congress to take action.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) spoke briefly in support of the Javits amendment. Scott said segregated facilities every year give a bad impression to thousands of U.S. visitors who are yellow, black or brown.

Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) joined Javits in protesting against the FAA practice. Clark said it was "a clear-cut moral issue and clear evasion of the law."

However, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, warned that Javits' proposal would result in law suits against the government.

He said he supported the measure's objective but an appropriations bill was "not the place" to force the change.

"I know where to get at it and get at it right," Magnuson said. But he did not elaborate.

The airport aid was contained in a section of the \$8,414,412,900 independent offices appropriations bill up for Senate passage.

Judy Brown writes—

It is part of wisdom to aid lot of Negroes

Passing a little house occupied by Negroes the other day, we counted 13 children on the porch and playing in the yard. I suppose some of our friends on the outside would have felt sorrowful at the sight, but the little house was neat and there were flowers in the yard.

A Negro man who occasionally works the yard remarked that he has nine children. As he receives wages only of the yard-work kind, we asked him how in the world he fed so many children. What did he give them to eat? It seems he feeds them rice with gravy. Incidentally, they all seem in good health.

ONE OF THE THINGS our enemies find to jeer at us about is our treatment of what they call minority groups, by which they particularly mean Negroes. They like to make it appear that this is entirely due to our democratic form of government, ignoring the fact that the average length of the life of a Negro in this country is greater than that of the white in most central and eastern countries of Europe.

We are told that there are 16,000,000 Negroes in the United States, and this is more than one-tenth of our population, so that it is apparent the race is not dying out through the mistreatment received here.

But since we are on the subject, one thing may be remarked, and that is that Negroes are prolific and that owing to greatly improved physical conditions such as housing, food, and better medical attention they are not dying in the ratio which was formerly the case.

Though we hear so much of the migration to the northern part of the country it is interesting to note for example that in a large number of counties in this state, perhaps 18 or more—if we are not mistaken—the Negro population is in excess of the white.

If this continues to increase, it becomes apparent that the kind of individuals produced should, for their sake and ours, be gradually superior to what they once were, and it becomes more and more apparent that it is the part of wisdom to give them those ad-

vantages which will continually lift them up to a higher plane.

All of these Negro girls and boys whom we see playing so happily around and about will soon be men and women, and it depends upon our wisdom and help what kind of people they will be, whether we will continue to live pleasantly and peacefully together, to their profit and ours.

Bear Brothers Submit Lowest Bid On Negro Housing Here

Bear Brothers, Inc., Montgomery contractors, made a low bid Tuesday of \$1,663,000 for construction of Victor Tulane Apartments, the 216-unit low-rent Negro housing project.

Three bids were opened by the Montgomery Housing Authority Tuesday afternoon. The recommendation that the Bear bid be accepted will be forwarded to the U.S. Housing Authority district office in Atlanta.

Other bids were \$1,806,000 by Algernon Blair, Montgomery, and \$1,889,939 by Forcum-James Co., Memphis.

The low bid was \$23 less than a construction estimate made by the architects, Pearson, Tittle and Narrows, Montgomery.

Paul B. Fuller, chairman of the housing authority board, said the Federal Housing Authority has 30 days to consider the bids before awarding the contract.

With construction starting about the last of January, 10 days after the contract is signed, the project will be completed during 1951, Fuller said.

Victor Tulane Apartments will be located in a seven-square-block area extending from Hall Street to Watts Street and from 100 feet of Highland Avenue to 100 feet of Houston Street.

An announcement made by the housing authority two months ago that the project was to be started brought forth a storm of protests from the Montgomery Real Estate Board.

By a vote of nine to three, realtors condemned the Negro low-rent project as unnecessary due to a present surplus of housing, and as unfair competition by the federal government with private enterprise.

They made unsuccessful protests to the city commission and housing authority and were told by the housing board that "Montgomery has slums—the very worst kind of slums."

Housing board members presented results of a census survey which indicated a lack of Negro housing. Of 10,544 Negro houses in slum areas, the survey showed

37.3 per cent of the 4,034 owner-occupied buildings and 68 per cent of the 6,510 rental units were dilapidated.

In the area where the 216-unit Tulane project will be constructed, 211 slum buildings will be destroyed to make way for new housing.

The project will consist of one administration building, 20 one-bedroom apartments; 110 two-bedroom apartments; 72 three-bedroom apartments; 10 four-bedroom apartments, and 4 five-bedroom apartments.

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Tuskegee, HHFA Contract For Low-Cost Rural Home Research

Building Methods On Self - Help Principle

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Tuskegee Institute and the Housing and Home Finance Agency have entered into a two-year contract for extending Tuskegee's research into production of rural homes for small cash outlay, Ramond M. Foley, HHFA Administrator, announced last Wednesday.

Tuskegee already has demonstrated how to produce the shell of a house for low cash-cost through the use of local material and by the family supplying the labor, Mr. Foley said.

Studies in building techniques for producing homes for low outlay have been under way at Tuskegee since 1940, when a department of housing research was established there.

The building methods employed are based on the principles of self-help, the philosophy on which the Dr. Booker T. Washington founded the institution, and the use of building materials readily accessible in the area.

Present research is directed toward extending the benefits of this method through the pooling of the labor and skills of several families for the construction of houses which they are to occupy.

As part of the program, studies also will be made into the extent to which participants can work productively in the various crafts combining their abilities with the skills of regular building trades mechanics where these are needed.

The Tuskegee project will be supervised by the HHFA Division of Research, of which Dr. Richard U. Ratcliff is director.

"Enabling institutions and established research agencies to carry forward promising housing research projects which they have started is part of the comprehensive housing research program of the HHFA," Dr. Ratcliff said, adding:

LOCAL PROBLEMS

parts of the country where similar conditions exist.

In the research thus far, using locally available sand and gravel, Tuskegee has developed a unique concrete block that has been used successfully both as a back-up material for brick walls and as a single wall material itself.

The chief advantages of the block are that it can be poured wet and molded in simple wooden forms that are equally adapted to one man mixing concrete in his backyard or to a large block-making factory.

The blocks are water resistant, easy to make, easy to lay, and ample structural strength for residential building purposes. They reduce upkeep costs and the hazards of fire, rot and vermin.

"Such projects may be concerned with particular local or regional problems. The research at Tuskegee, for example, is directed to meet the needs of rural families who may have small cash resources, but who may also have access to plentiful and relatively cheap local materials and considerable spare time that they could devote to building homes for themselves.

"These conditions apply in many areas of the United States. Housing in these areas is often of the primitive character and the people are in need of aid, largely in the form of technical assistance, to enable them to use the resources that they do have."

The housing research department at Tuskegee was organized to develop less expensive building materials and inexpensive methods of construction. Findings are incorporated in instruction in the mechanical industries division of the institution, which trains students in the building crafts.

COMPLETE DOCUMENTATION

The contract with Tuskegee calls for complete documentation of the experience in the construction of ten or more experimental dwellings by a cooperative group of low income rural families. A detailed record will be kept of the costs incurred and cash outlay for each house and the hours of self-help labor expended.

This data will be used to ascertain the extent to which these methods of building can effectively bring housing within the economic means of families not only in the Tuskegee area but in other

Tuskegee, Federal Unit Continue Housing Pact

Research Into Production of Rural Homes
Extended, 2-Year Contract Negotiated

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Tuskegee Institute and the Housing and Home Finance Agency have entered into a two-year contract for extending Tuskegee's research into production of rural homes for small cash outlay.

Ramond M. Foley, HHFA Administrator, said last week Tuskegee already has demonstrated how to produce the shell of a house for low cash-cost, through the use of local raw material and by the family supplying the labor.

Studies 10 Years Old

Studies in holding techniques for producing homes for low money outlet have been under way at Tuskegee since 1940, when a department of housing research was established there.

The building methods employed are based on the principle of self-help, the philosophy on which the late Dr. Booker T. Washington founded the institute, and the use of building materials readily accessible in the area.

Pool Labor, Skill

Present research is directed toward extending the benefits of this method through the pooling of the labor and skills of several families for the construction of houses which they are to occupy.

As part of the program, studies also will be made into the extent to which participants can work productively in various crafts, combining their abilities with the skills of regular building trades mechanics where these are needed.

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TUSKEGEE, ALA., Aug. 6—

(AP)—Tuskegee Institute has signed a \$60,000 research contract with the federal government to promote low-cost housing.

Under the agreement with the housing and home finance agency,

the famed Negro school will expand its program of training farm families to build their own homes under Tuskegee's supervision.

A guide book will be published showing just how the school's widely recognized concrete block dwellings are built and what they cost in cash and family labor. Some have been built for as little as \$1,000.

Farmers will get no cash from the research project. But they will be advised how to negotiate low-interest home loans and encouraged to use personal funds. Supervisor and technical instruction will be given without cost.

Tuskegee experts led by President F. D. Patterson have worked for 10 years developing a low-cost concrete block home using the abundant supply of sand and gravel found in this section.



Advertiser wed. 6-21-50

ARCHITECT'S SKETCH of one of the 59 two-bedroom Negro homes which will be constructed behind George Washington Carver High School. The project will include 13 different designs. The homes will have two bed-

rooms, living room-dining room combination, bath, storage room, five closets, and car port (or sunporch). They were designed by Pearson, Tittle and Narrows, Montgomery architects.

Contract Let For 59 Negro Houses Here *wed. 6-21-50* Dwellings Will Rise Near Carver School; Cost About \$350,000

Construction will start immediately on 59 two-bedroom homes for Negroes behind George Washington Carver High School on Fairview Avenue.

They are estimated to cost \$350,000. The construction period will be four months.

Owner of the project will be Carver Homes, Inc., a corporation. Its officers include Carl Bear, president; C. A. Herren, vice-president; and Jack Crenshaw, secretary.

The homes will have an asbestos siding exterior and sheetrock interior. Built on a deep concrete slab, they will have mastic tile floors, rock wool insulation, and 210-pound asphalt roofs.

The floor plans will include two large bedrooms, a living room-dining room combination, tile bath, kitchen, five closets, car port (or sunporch) and spe-

cial storage rooms.

A variety of exterior designs will be employed.

Herren said the homes will be modernistic in every respect and will include latest improvements in toilet facilities, kitchen sinks and cabinets, and electrical fixtures.

"Every effort has been made to make these homes among the most comfortable in the South," he said, "they will be constructed for permanency and durability."

The homes will be priced from \$6,250 to \$8,350. All sales and mortgages will be handled by Herren Realty Co. They will be financed on a 30-year mortgage plan.

The lots average from 53 feet by 150 feet on inside ones to 90 by 90 feet on corner lots.

Herren said the car port (or sunporch) will be constructed so that it can be converted into a third bedroom if the occupant desires.

The homes will have a sidewalk and gravel driveway. Streets will be laid out and graveled in the subdivision. Oak Street will be extended and improved from Fairview Avenue to the subdivision.

to the subdivision.

The homes will be landscaped and will have engineered drainage and water disposal.

The project is located in a new residential section of Montgomery near churches, schools, buses, and shopping centers.

Herren said that the homes will be financed so that they may be purchased on a monthly basis at rates which are less than average rental costs.

Construction contract has been awarded to Bear Brothers Construction Co. Pearson, Tittle and Narrows are architects.

Advertiser

Wed. 6-21-50

State gets \$3,996,000 for rural vet homes

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21—(AP)—The federal government has allocated \$3,996,000 for Alabama loans under the Veterans Administration home loan program.

The money is earmarked for direct financing in rural sections, said Harley A. Smith, Alabama VA manager. Metropolitan areas are not included.

Areas designated for direct loans in Alabama:

Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bibb, Blount, Bullock, Butler, Calhoun (except the city of Anniston and the town of Oxford), Chambers, Cherokee.

Chilton, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Cleburne, Coffee, Colbert (except the cities of Tuscumbia and Sheffield), Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw.

Cullman, Dale, Dallas (except the city of Selma), DeKalb, Elmore, Escambia, Etowah (except the cities of Gadsden and Attalla), Fayette, Franklin, Geneva.

Greene, Hale, Henry, Houston (except the city of Dothan), Jackson, Lamar, Lauderdale (except the city of Florence), Lawrence, Lee (except the cities of Opelika and Auburn), Limestone.

Lowndes, Macon, Madison (except the city of Huntsville and Dallas Mills), Marengo, Marion, Marshall, Mobile (except the cities of Mobile and Prichard and the precincts of Crichton, Chickasaw, Spring Hill and Whistler), Monroe, Montgomery (except the city of Montgomery), Morgan (except the city of Decatur).

Perry, Pickens, Pike (except the city of Troy), Randolph, Russell, Shelby, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa.

Tuscaloosa (except the cities of Tuscaloosa and Northport), Walker, Washington, Wilcox, and Winston.

Whenever a city is excluded, the adjacent territory within the police jurisdiction of the city is also excluded, Smith said.

Birmingham Takes Long Step Toward Clearance Of Slums

BY BILL SPENCER

Birmingham has taken a long step forward toward clearing the city of slums.

Birmingham Public Housing Administrator Col. Harold Harper, along with County Health Officer George Denison and Sanitary Officer E. E. Erwin last week made a preliminary on-the-spot survey of Birmingham's blighted areas, with a view to wiping them out with public housing.

The results of the study, Col. Harper said, will influence to a large extent the location of the remainder of the 3000 public housing units authorized for Birmingham.

Plans are already under way for housing projects for 500 white and 500 Negro families.

Col. Harper said original plans for construction of the housing projects called for equal numbers of units for both white and Negro families.

Results Told

"But the result of our preliminary studies indicates that the division may be on the basis of 1000 units for white and 2000 for Negro.

"In fact," he added, "the ratio may favor development of even more Negro public housing—something like 500 white to 2500 Negro units. It all depends on the recommendations of the County and City Health Departments, the housing commissioners, and the City Commissioners of Birmingham."

Yesterday's survey took the inspection party into all sections of Birmingham. It showed slum conditions within 50 yards of the Jefferson County Court House—within 100 yards of the new Medical Center.

Outdoor Hydrant

It showed eight Negro families with about 50 persons living in an area so small that one could throw a stone from one end of it to the other. Their water supply was one outdoor hydrant. Their sanitary facilities: three outdoor toilets, none of them fit for use.

It was located within 100 yards of the magnificent new four-lane Ensley Avenue.

The survey showed a family of 10 living in a \$16 a month three-room house—the sills had all but rotted away and the roof had caved in above one of the rooms.

"These spots are festering sores, breeding filth and disease," Dr. Denison said:

His figures show the infant death rate, which he terms "the best index of civilization" to be 79 per cent higher in some of these areas than in the rest of Birmingham.

Percentage High

The percentage of homes needing major repairs in these areas runs from 33 per cent to 62 per cent.

These areas, Col. Harper said, will probably be cleaned out with the erection of the 3000 low-rent public housing units.

"It is a stipulation of the government that the new public housing projects be erected in slum areas, and that a slum unit be cleared out for every public housing unit built."

Col. Harper said the factors entering into the choice of a location for public housing projects included, in addition to health factors, the value of the land involved and its availability for purchase.

"We usually buy property according to the evaluation placed on it by outside, independent appraisers. Often, though, we must go into court for condemnation proceedings. We try to avoid the cost of court proceedings—those costs have to be figured into the cost of the property," Col. Harper said.

Other Factors

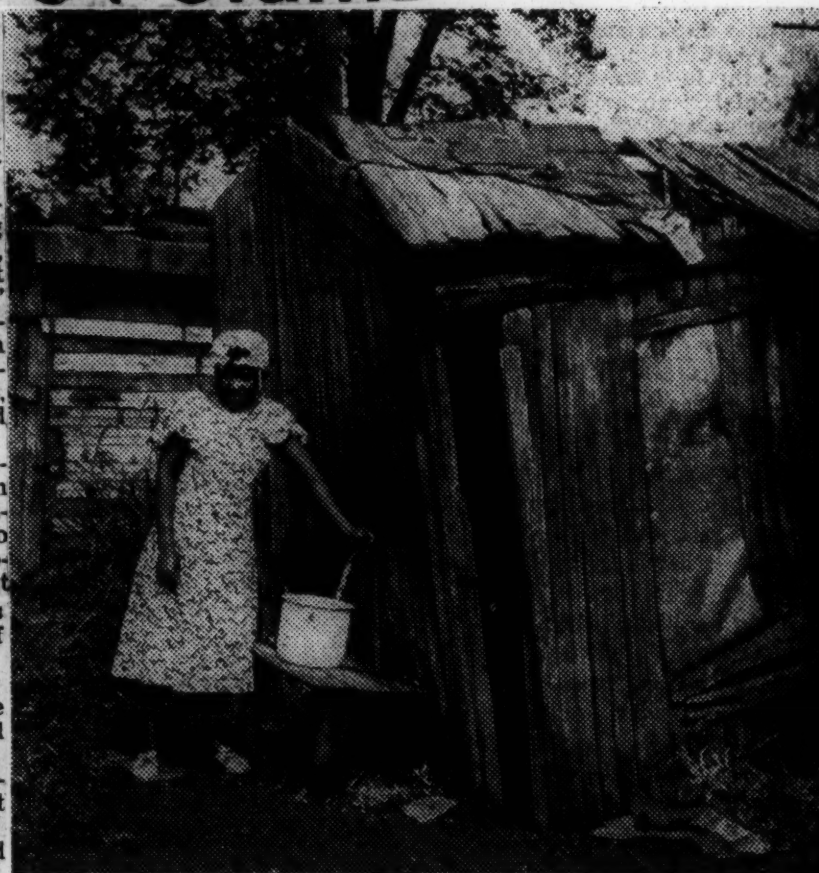
Other factors, he added, were easy, quick transportation, school facilities, and recreation facilities.

According to Public Health Department statistics, the areas most in need of slum clearance are:

White: Census tracts 28, 32 and 43-44. Negro: Census tracts 11, 13, 24-25, 26, 28, 32, 42, 43-44, 45, 46 and 51.

Census tracts 43-44 and 11 contain almost equal numbers of white and Negro families, Dr. Denison said.

Col. Harper said Dr. Denison's recommendations concerning the location of the next 2000 units in the city's public housing program will "be the most important influence in their location."



RUNNING WATER — SOMETIMES — One water tap provides water for drinking, cooking and bathing for about 50 persons in one of the slum areas to be cleared by Birmingham's new public housing projects. The tap is located next to the three outdoor "sanitary" facilities used by eight families and "works sometimes, if you kick it," one of its users said.



DISEASE-BREEDING outhouses—Col. Harold Harper, center, with Dr. George A. Denison (left) and County Sanitary Inspector E. E. Erwin inspect the only "sanitary" facilities available to eight families just off Ensley-av. Slum conditions like these, Col. Harper said, will be replaced by the upcoming public housing works in Birmingham.

The 'Tuskegee Concrete Block'

Now at last has a happy result of the South's eroded land been found. This burned-out, shamefully used land is like one that Booker T. Washington was saying ly to have deposits of sand and gravel. And the sand and gravel is what is needed to make a "Tuskegee Concrete Block."

Finally, it eloquently illustrates the wisdom of the famous counsels of two Tuskegee figures. The use of the sand and gravel lying about on farms reminds in the words of the mariner, "Cast down your buckets where you are." And (in our rather free translation from recollection) the counsel of Dr. George W. Carver—"Take what you have to make what you need."

This is a block for house construction that was perfected at Tuskegee Institute to help the poor but enterprising rural dweller to build a house sturdy and strong against wind and rain.

By using these ingenious blocks, a poor family can get a government loan and build a four-room house for \$2,056.30.

Basically, this represents the finding of a way by Tuskegee engineers to devise a system by which suitable blocks could be made by the semi-skilled on the spot with the simplest of equipment.

In the same way that the Extension Service carries know-how to farmers, Tuskegee agents carry block-making know-how to aspiring farmers.

The F. H. A. studied the Tuskegee system and authorized loans thereon under terms of rural housing legislation.

Ernest E. Neal, director of Tuskegee's Rural Life Council, emphasizes that the "T. C. B." method is not low cost, but low cash cost. The nature of this block construction is such that if the builder gives out of money before purchasing windows, hardware, plumbing, etc., he can simply let it go until he gets the money since no harm will be done by the elements.

A second and most notable feature of such houses is that they are presidios which can not be invaded by rats and roaches because they furnish no diurnal concealment places.

This is a great work. Nothing more aptly illustrates how education produces wealth.

Tuskegee to extend studies in low-cost rural home building

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP)—Raymond M. Foley, housing and home finance administrator, said yesterday his agency has entered into a two-year contract with Tuskegee Institute under which the school will extend its research into building of rural houses requiring little cash. Ways to make the shell of a house for low cash cost by use of local materials and family labor have been demonstrated at Tuskegee, Foley said. Under the new arrangement, the institute will study possibilities of extending such benefits through pooling of labor and skills of several families in the construction of their houses.

The Changing South (10)**Tuskegee Officials Tackle Rural Housing Problem**

(Tenth of 12 Articles on The Changing South)

BY BEM PRICE

AP Newsfeatures

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., — They dream great dreams here and keep their feet on the ground. They try to carry on in the tradition of the late Booker T. Washington to whom first things came first—education, health, housing and jobs.

Over the last 10 years, for example, institute officials have been quietly worrying over the problem of rural housing.

They think they've just about found an answer in a home-made cement block and concrete house enclosing 1,200 square feet at a cash cost of about \$2,000 and a lot of elbow grease.

The success of the "Tuskegee block" house has led Ernest Neal, director of the Rural Life Conference, and others to dream another dream.

They dream of a day when each county in the nation might have a "housing agent" even as they now have agricultural extension agents.

This agent would give the farmers the know-how to build a complete home at a cost no commercial builder could touch for the simple reason that the farmer does all his own labor, even to the making of the blocks.

How Block Originated

The credit for conceiving of the "Tuskegee block" goes to institute president E. D. Patterson who wondered over the years why it wouldn't be possible to mix a little cement with the sand and gravel found in streams and make a building material.

In the past 19 months institute experts have gone to work on the idea with a right good will. They developed a block form, worked out formulas for mixing and then tested. It worked.

The form, which looks like a lattice work, is soaked in oil, the cement mixture poured and stamped. The result is left in the sun to dry. It takes about two weeks of seasoning.

Neal reports that after one week's practice, the average man can make 100 blocks a day and lay 160 in eight hours.

The only skilled labor required, Tuskegee found, was in laying the corners, roofing, wiring and plumbing.

For a 1,200 square foot home

need not be without adequate housing. Family labor can be used for making and laying the block. Whenever the money runs out, work can stop without damaging the materials until more money is secured."

Neal adds that "cooperative housing groups can use the block to good advantage. A block field can be built at a centrally located place, a mechanical concrete mixer rented and one large machine can turn out 800 blocks per hour with a crew of 12. In a four hour work period enough blocks can be poured to build a four-room house. The cooperative group can work advantageously also in constructing the house."

He pointed out, too, that "with a few hours of instruction and some supervision, a farmer can do all the masonry required on the walls except building the corners."

(Tomorrow—Equality of Education)

Wins Official Approval

The block has turned out to be so successful that the farmers' Home Administration has given it whole hearted approval.

Says Neal:

"The most practical advantage of the block is its adaptability to all income levels. The family with little cash income and few securities for a loan



TUSKEGEE BLOCKS—HOME-MADE BUILDING MATERIAL

Housing Units For Negroes Ready

Birmingham's Negro housing facilities were increased by 56 units Saturday.

Center Court Apartments were completed and their owners announced a grand opening for Sunday.

The project was built by Jack A. Roberts, contractor for Center Court Apartments, Inc.

Jesse Yeates is president of the corporation and Rutherford Yeates is vice president. A. C. Montgomery, Jr., is secretary, and Robert M. Montgomery is treasurer.

The project is in Titusville, at Center Street and Fifth Avenue South. Some of its units have three rooms, the others four.

Of masonry construction, they are among the city's most modern apartments. Each has cross ventilation through casement windows, oil circulator heaters fed by gravity flow from separate storage tanks, and each room has closets.

The kitchens are wired for electric stoves and are furnished with sinks, along with storage cabinets above the sinks and big broom cabinets.

Automatic water heaters serve kitchens and baths.

The buildings are set on landscaped grounds which are furnished with swings and other recreational equipment.

Concrete walkways lead from the front and back doors of each apartment. The streets adjoining the property lead to paved parking areas and driveways.

The apartments are near the Negro Golf Course on Montevallo Road.

Montgomery Real Estate & Insurance Company are agents for the new units.

Robert M. Montgomery said all units are available for immediate occupancy and the rent scale is \$35 for the three-room units and \$44 for the four-room units.

City Hall News—

Means Still Sought For Negro Housing

BY CLANCY LAKE
News Staff Writer

Members of the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District are trying to figure out their next move this week-end after hopes for establishing a 500-unit Negro project in the West End area were killed.

The authority planned to locate the low-cost housing project in the area east of Elmwood Cemetery along Montevallo Road and south of the A. G. S. Railroad tracks. But the City Zoning Board turned it down.

The area is zoned for single family dwellings. This zoning automatically bars multiple dwellings as planned by the Housing Authority. The zoning board could grant an exception—but didn't.

The board's action was upheld by City Commissioner James W. Morgan and Eugene Connor when they heard about it.

Establishment of the project would have been one step in the federal slum elimination program here. Before slums can be razed, homes must be built on some vacant ground to take care of the persons who would be made homeless by the razing.

THE CITY MAY LOSE one of its best administrative officers soon. There are reports at City Hall that Airport Manager Henry T. "Hank" Cross will resign shortly. He is expected to join the real estate firm of Molton, Allen & Williams. Mr. Cross is highly regarded in City Hall circles as one of the best airport men in the business.

CITY HALL FOLKS are mighty happy about selling their present headquarters out from under them for \$701,500.

Commissioners hoped against hope someone might offer \$750,000, but they were afraid the high bid might be under \$625,000.

The sale will enable Birmingham to score what Mayor Green calls "a real first." He says the sale price will enable the city to pay off in full the total cost of the new City Hall Building and equip practically every office with modern metal furniture.

"This is the first time any city of this size ever had such a building paid for when it was ready for occupancy," the mayor said.

Most big cities have paid for their City Hall buildings through sale of bonds or federal aid. Birmingham's building went up on local funds all the way.

THE LATEST WORD making the rounds at City Hall is that the new City Hall—Liberty National Life Insurance Company—have plans for the site all mapped out. The company's agent said after the Tuesday sale nothing could yet be announced.

Nevertheless, City Hall boys say the old building will be torn down immediately and the insurance firm that will build a big new structure on the site. Most of this building, they say, will be occupied by one company. Special parking facilities also will be provided.

NOT MUCH CITY business will be transacted for the next two weeks. Mayor Cooper Green will be on hand for Tuesday commission sessions. But Commissioner James W. Morgan left Saturday for a two-week vacation in Sarasota, Fla. And Commissioner Eugene Connor is going to be mighty busy traveling over the state in his campaign to be elected governor.

THE CITY WILL receive bids shortly for a new postoffice building at Municipal Airport. It will handle the deluge of airmail arriving each day.

A couple of years ago the city set aside a room at the Administration Building to handle the mail. It took only two men to do the job.

Now, 24 men are trying to handle the mail in the small space. Uncle Sam frowned on that. So the city is going to put up a building approximately 60 by 80 feet.

Homewood Officials Reject Negro Housing Proposal

A majority of Homewood city councilmen have put "thumbs down" on a proposal which might have led to a 100-unit federal housing project for Negroes.

Several members of the Homewood City Council which voted six to five against the proposal last night, charged that adoption of the measure would be in keeping with a socialistic trend in government.

The proposal, recommended by the Homewood Housing Authority, would have provided for application to the FHA for a \$10,000 loan which would have been used for surveying the need for more Negro housing in Homewood.

Alderman E. G. Walker, who sponsored the resolution, said no existing residences would be taken down to make room for the project. He added that the Homewood Housing Authority had convinced him there is definitely a need for Negro housing in Homewood.

Alderman W. L. Powell charged that the proposed plan was another step towards socialism. He was backed by Alderman Carson Inscho. Mr. Powell declined Mr. Walker's suggestion that the council meet with the housing authority to discuss the loan request.

Mr. Powell declared that Birmingham is getting more and more federal housing. If that keeps up, he added, the government will own more than half the housing.

A motion by Inscho that the Homewood Housing Authority be adopted after the council turned down the loan proposal.

The matter was brought up at a meeting of the Council which dropped a street-improvement ordinance following protests by property owners.

Homewood's Negro Housing

Homewood's elected city fathers met Monday night and heard a plea for an appropriation to make a survey of Negro housing needs. There was a prospect—that the community might get a federal public housing project.

Now, the elected representatives of Homewood citizens may reflect majority sentiment of that residential area. But we wonder in the manner in which the fathers rejected the project appeal to all Homewood.

We happen to believe that the people of Homewood, being proud of their own homes—it is a most pleasant livable community—would want all persons to have adequate homes. Surely Homewood folk are not insensitive.

There are some Negro homes in Homewood which deserve to be called homes. But only the blind would deny that Homewood has wretched Negro slums. There is, one may see, a sore right there in the Edenesque quietude of lovely Homewood.

The city fathers, who are not on record as previously having moved to get private enterprise to erect adequate Negro housing in their community to replace slums, took a firm stand against encroaching "socialism" in the federal government. No public housing! Not for Homewood!

But the public housing program is locally directed. Is Col. Harper, present housing head, a federal bureaucrat? Does kindly J. C. deHoll, who long labored for public housing, and still does, seem a socialistic menace? What about members of the Birmingham Housing Authority? Are they socialists? Or responsible business and professional men devoted to American principles?

White and Negro—

Sites for two 500-unit low-rent housing units chosen by \$1.5 Million Housing Project

BY IRVING BEIMAN
News staff writer

Sites for the first two of six low-rent housing projects projected for Birmingham have been chosen by the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District.

A 500-unit white project will be located on the north side of Georgia Road between Interlaken and Kimberly Avenues, about three blocks east of Gate City School.

A 500-unit project for Negroes will be located on Montevallo Road east of Elmwood Cemetery, south of the A. G. S. Railroad and west of Goldwire Street.

The land for these two sites is "now in process of being procured," said Harold Harper, executive director of the H. A. B. D. Actual construction is expected to start around Nov. 1.

Birmingham has been allocated 3,000 units of low-rent housing, and the Housing Authority has decided to split the program into six separate projects. Total cost of the six projects is estimated at more than \$25,000,000.

Sites for the other four projects remain to be decided upon. Several sites are under consideration.

With the acquiescence of Mrs. Charles P. Marks, widow of the late chairman of the Housing Authority, the organization has decided to name one of the six projects for Mr. Marks.

The authority yesterday took action doubling the amount of money it will pay the city of Birmingham in lieu of taxes on the housing projects under its supervision.

Starting July 1, the Housing Authority agreed to pay the city of Birmingham 10 per cent of all shelter rents charged.

FORMERLY THE AUTHORITY paid the city 5 per cent of all shelter rents collected, and there was an additional voluntary payment of 5 per cent of this amount by the authority until the latter payment was stopped in 1947 by the U. S. comptroller general.

Mr. Harper explained that starting July 1, the city will receive 10 per cent of the May shelter rents charged—\$70,564.09 each month. This payment covers Central City, Southtown, Smithfield Court and Elyton Village.

Eastwood, which is owned by the U. S. government but supervised by the local Housing Authority, will pay the city \$10,800 a year henceforth in lieu of taxes.

The total payments to the city from the five projects will be approximately \$95,000 a year.

Approved For Negroes Here

By JOE AZBELL

Construction is expected to start about Feb. 1 on a \$1,500,000 low rent Negro housing program here, according to Charles Rogers of the Montgomery Housing Authority.

About 216 units will be constructed and about 130 Negro slum dwellings will be torn down to make room for the project.

The project will extend from Hall Street to Watts Street and from 100 feet of Highland Avenue to 100 feet from Houston Street covering about seven square blocks. The 100-foot area on both sides is being reserved for commercial development.

The homes will be built by the Montgomery Housing Authority through a loan from the federal government.

Construction bids will begin to be advertised Wednesday. They will be received on Dec. 19.

The units will be row houses similar to those in the Riverside Heights and Cleveland Courts. They will be constructed of brick with tile backing. Other features will be concrete floors, asbestos roofs, a playground, and ample parking space.

Each unit will include living room, kitchen, bath, and bedrooms. Included will be 20 one-bedroom, 110 two-bedroom, 72 three-bedroom, 10 four-bedroom, and four-five-bedroom units.

Together with 150 units in Cleveland Courts and 200 units in Paterson Courts, the new project will bring the number of public housing units for Negroes in Montgomery to 566, in comparison with 661 white units in Riverside Heights.

The decision to construct the project on the site was made in discussions between the Housing Authority, City Commission and Montgomery Planning Board. Most of Negro dwellings that will be demolished have been vacated.

The Housing Authority is operated by a five-man board appointed by the mayor. Paul Fuller is chairman.

Pearson, Tittle, and Narrows are the architects.

Rent in a public housing project is one-fifth of the income of the family or one-sixth of the in-

come where there are three or more minor dependents.

Project Expected To Be Completed

Realtors Protesting Negro Housing Units

Montgomery realtors voiced objections this week to construction of a 216-unit Negro housing project here, declaring that no additional public houses are needed at the present time. Realtor Sam Pharr also declared objections to go along with the protest. "It's pitiful to see the conditions under which some Negroes live . . . Negroes who cook our food and care for our children," he said.

The project will extend from Hall to Watts Street and from 100 feet of Highland Avenue to 100 feet of Houston Street.

In a petition, presented by John C. Tyson, realtors stated that there are 1,039 low cost Negro rental units at present. "There are vacant units in all of these completed projects at this time," read the petition.

Charles Rogers, director of the Montgomery Housing Authority, was not available for comment on the Real Estate Board protest, however, informed sources say that the project is not expected to be affected by the petition.

Tyson said that he is not opposed to better housing for Negroes, but he is opposed to "government invasion into the private enterprise field."

Not All Agree
Mayor John L. Goodwyn told a three-man delegation from the real estate board, Nov. 28, that "there is a definite need for low-rent housing for Negroes in Montgomery."

He added: "There are many indigent families who simply cannot afford the rent charged for homes and apartments. I am in favor of the project until it is proved to me that additional housing for these families is not needed."

Declare Need Is Pressing

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—City officials are standing pat on plans for building a 216-unit low-cost housing project at \$1,500,000 over the savage protest of the Montgomery Real Estate Board.

Mayor John L. Goodwyn told a three-man delegation from the real estate board, Nov. 28, that "there is a definite need for low-rent housing for Negroes in Montgomery."

He added: "There are many indigent families who simply cannot afford the rent charged for homes and apartments. I am in favor of the project until it is proved to me that additional housing for these families is not needed."

Appearing in protest of low-rent housing were Chairman Roy Amos, John C. Tyson and Robert Heilpern.

Negro Housing Slated Here

\$125,000 Apartment
To Rise On Area Near
Alabama State College

Construction will start immediately on a 32-unit concrete block Negro apartment project on Wilcox Street near the Alabama State College for Negroes.

Estimated to cost \$125,000, it will include seven four-unit and one eight-unit buildings.

The project is being developed by John N. Brown Courts, Inc. Officers are Clyde Bear, president, and Carl Bear, secretary.

Construction will be according to F. H. A. specifications with James Miller Davis as architect.

Units will consist of two bedrooms, living room, four closets, kitchen, and bath, and will rent for about \$40 a month, according to Carl Bear.

The project will be constructed on a two-acre plot which is part of a controversial eight and half acres adjoining the Negro college.

Originally planned to be a 124-unit project to cover the entire plot, the state of Alabama condemned about six acres of land.

This land, the state contended, was needed for future expansion of the Negro institution.

A court action followed in which owners of the land were awarded \$75,000 by the Circuit Court for damages, Bear said.

An appeal was made to the Supreme Court by the state and a decision is expected to be rendered in the near future by Justice J. Ed Livingston.

The 32-unit project is to be constructed by Bear Brothers Construction Company.

HABD

SF Housing Commission Retards Race Relations

The SF Housing Commission is one of the few in the country that is regarding non-segregated public housing, even though the Board of Supervisors acted favorably upon such a resolution. *San Francisco Chronicle*

That was what Dr. Robert C. Weaver, outstanding race relations authority, said last Monday night at a Council of Civil Unity dinner.

The commission, maintaining that its long established policy of preserving neighborhood racial patterns is the only fair and practicable one, has been polling approximately 150 civic groups, some of them opposed to public housing under any conditions, to determine whether it should accept 3000 Federal public housing units under the conditions laid down by supervisors.

"Nowhere else, so far as I am aware, is the governing body of public housing in the community by its tactics jeopardizing the very success of public housing," declared Dr. Weaver.



DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER

Director of the John Hay Whitney Foundation Opportunity Fellowships and an outstanding authority on Race Relations. Dr. Weaver spoke in SF last Monday night on the Housing Authority's efforts to stymie local legislation in public housing.

—Photo courtesy SF News

Name 2 To Aid Study Of City Slums

Dr. Frazier To Advise Federal Housing Agency

WASHINGTON—Dr. Robert C. Weaver and George L. P. Weaver are the two Negro members named to a 20-member advisory committee on slum clearance and urban redevelopment announced here by the Housing and Home Finance Administration. Dr. Frazier is author of "The Negro Family in the United States" and "The Negro in the United States."

The committee will meet bi-monthly to assist Foley and Keith in developing policies of the slum clearance and urban redevelopment program, the major attack on city slums authorized by the Housing Act of 1949.

The program provides federal assistance to local communities to enable them to clear slums and in its operation will touch all the civic, economic and social factors involved in community planning and development.

AMONG THE SEVERAL outstanding liberals on the committee is Dr. Louis Wirth, president of the American Council on Race Relations.

"Establishment of this advisory committee on housing research is in accordance with our policy of obtaining information and advice of experts in appropriate fields," Mr. Foley said. "This committee, which covers broad range of experience in the economic, finance, consumer, and technical aspects of housing, will give advice and guidance on the entire housing research program."

"It will serve as a continuing board of review on the progress of the program. It will also assist in the evaluation of research proposals, and the coordination of housing research activities, both public and private, and aid in the promotion and application of results of the program, with a view to effectuating cost reductions in housing."

2 New Apartments Open to Both Races

WASHINGTON—Two new apartment houses, open to all citizens will be available during the next year, the AFRO earned this week.

Previously announced only for colored occupancy, they are Holly House, being built at 1825 T St., N.W. and the Holmead Apartments at 3439 Holmead Pl., N.W. They have FHA-insured mortgages amounting to \$583,900 and \$895,600.

Holly House, which replaces a group of worn-out frame houses on T St., is expected to be ready for rental in July. Holmead will probably be completed next September.

"The apartments will be available to all without distinction," said a spokesman on Monday at the offices of Milton J. Prassas, architect for both buildings and engineer and co-sponsor of Holly House.

Television Outlets, Sun-Deck

Building permits have been obtained and the excavation completed for both structures. Concrete footings are already in at Holmead and are being put in at Holly House. Both buildings will be elevator-type, with modern equipment throughout and basement parking space for cars.

Holly House will contain 67 apartments—efficiencies and one bed room units—and a doctor's office and apartment. It will be 8 stories high, with a sun-deck on the roof which can also be used for play space for children.

Rentals will range from about \$79.50 to \$95, reportedly the lowest for an elevator-type structure in this area.

All apartments will have television outlets and electric laundry facilities will be installed in the basement. The parking area in the

basement will accommodate about 30 cars and will be reached by self-service elevators.

Applications Taken Now

The five-story Holmead Apartments will contain 99 units, including efficiencies, one-and two-bedroom apartments, and a doctor's and a dentist's quarters. They will rent for about \$80, \$90, and \$115. A unique feature at Holmead will be its two-level basement which will be 24 feet deep, nearly half the height of the building itself.

A ramp will lead from the rear of the house to individual garage stalls in the basement, with an automatic "electric eye" making it possible for only one car to use the ramp at a time.

Persons wishing to apply for apartments in these offices may write to Mr. Prassas' office at 1737 Harvard St., N.W. or to Holly House Apartments, Inc., at 6980 Maple St., N.W.

First FHA-Sponsored Development Over D. C. Line

Low-Rent Project for Negroes Opens

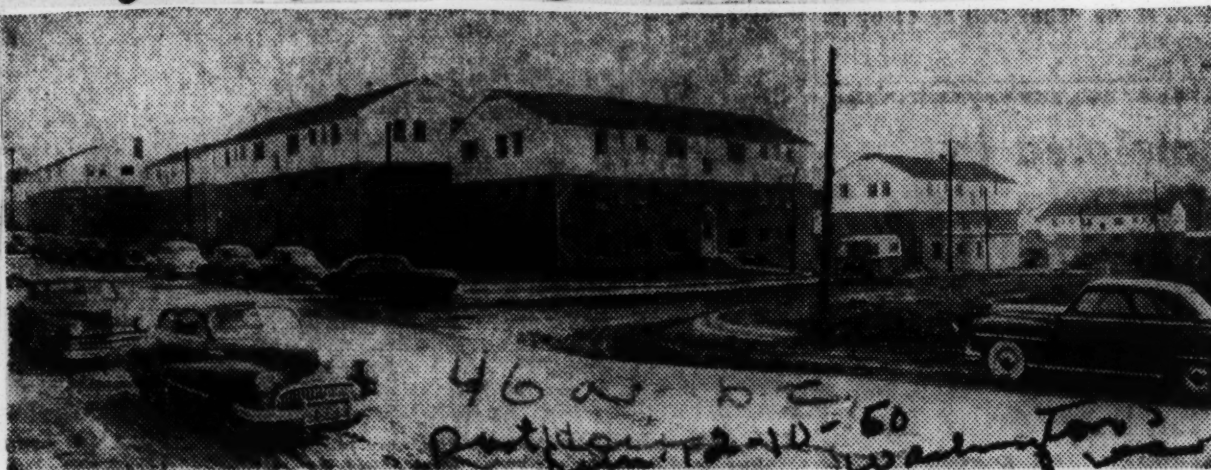
THE FIRST garden-type apartment project for Negroes built outside the District and financed with FHA loan insurance will be ready for partial occupancy within a few days.

Officials of the development—Addison Chapel Apartments—hope it will serve as a model for similar projects. They say that the basic design of the apartments, plus other cost-saving steps, has enabled them to pass the savings on in the form of lower rentals.

The 318-unit project is located near 52d ave. and Addison Chapel rd., Prince Georges County. One-bedroom apartments will rent for \$60.25 monthly, two-bedroom units for \$73. All utilities are included.

First 65 units will be ready for occupancy about mid-month. The entire development is expected to be completed within four months. It is being constructed by Panks & Lee, Inc. Architects are Ross & Walton.

Savings were effected, according to sponsors of the project, in several ways. One was in constructing the structures of brick and frame, instead of using brick throughout. Another was in locating them on their sites in the most economical way possible.



This is a section of the 318-unit Addison Chapel Apartments—a low-rental project for Negroes under construction at 52nd ave. and Addison Chapel rd., Prince Georges County.

The development is the first to be built outside the District under FHA's minority housing program. Tenants will begin moving in within a few days

**COL. JOHNSON NAMED
TO D.C. HOUSING BOARD**

WASHINGTON—Col. Campbell C. Johnson of the U. S. Selective Service last week was named by President Truman as a member of the National Capital Housing Authority. The Authority previously included only white members and Colonel Johnson is the first Negro.

Marked Differences In Income Of Families Noted By Census

Average For Country As

Whole Half For Non-whites

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—As in previous surveys, marked differences were found in the income of white and colored families in 1948, according to estimates of incomes of families and individuals in the United States, issued last Tuesday by Philip M. Hauser, acting director of the Census Bureau. For the country as a whole, the average income of white families and individuals was \$3,000, twice that received by non-whites.

Families were classified as white or nonwhite in accordance with the color of the head. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry not definitely Indian or of other non-white race were counted as white.

The Census Bureau reported that it had found some evidence that the economic position of nonwhites relative to whites was more favorable in urban areas than in rural areas.

The report showed that the average income of white families and individuals was \$2,999, as compared with \$1,486 for nonwhites; the average incomes of white families was \$3,310, as compared with \$1,786 for nonwhites, and the average income of white individuals was \$1,053, as compared with \$789 for non-whites.

LOWER BRACKETS

Of the families and individuals covered by the survey, 7.9 per cent of the whites and 16.9 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes under \$500, 7.8 per cent of the whites and 17.9 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$500 and \$999, 7.4 per cent of the whites and 15.6 per cent of the non-whites had incomes between \$1,000 and \$1,499, and 7.3 per cent of the whites and 12.1 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$1,500 and \$1,999.

The report showed that the average percent of the white families and individuals and 12 per cent of the non-whites had incomes between

\$2,000 and \$2,499, 9.6 per cent of the whites and 7.2 per cent of the non-whites had incomes between \$2,500 and \$2,999, and 10.9 per cent of the whites and only 6 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$3,000 and \$3,499.

It also showed that 8.3 per cent of the whites and only 3.8 per cent of the nonwhites had income between \$3,500 and \$3,999, 7 per cent of the whites and only 2.6 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$4,000 and \$4,499, 4.9 per cent of the whites and only 1.3 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$4,500 and \$4,999, 7.3 per cent of the whites and 2.5 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$5,000 and \$5,999, 8.9 per cent of the whites and only 1.6 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$6,000 and \$9,999, and 2.6 of the whites and only 0.3 per cent of the non-whites had incomes of \$10,000 and over.

Other reports of the Census Bureau have noted the large migration of nonwhite households from farm to nonfarm areas during recent years.

The report on family incomes said between 1940 and 1947 the number of nonwhite households residing on farms decreased by one-third, while there was no change in the number of white households residing on farms.

One of the factors involved in the differential rate of migration of white and nonwhite households from farm to nonfarm areas, the report stated, may be the relative difference in the attractiveness of higher city incomes to each group.

The average income of nonwhite families and individuals residing on farms was reported to be only

\$900, compared with \$1,800 in urban areas. The average white families and individuals in farm areas, \$2,000 was much higher than that for non-white, and relative increase from that figure to the urban areas. The average for white families and in-

dividuals in farm areas, \$2,000, was much higher than that for non-white, and the relative increase from that figure to the urban average of \$3,300 was not as great as the 100 per cent difference for non-white.

Begin Housing Project In Fla.

MIAMI, Fla. — The largest colored housing development yet planned for this area has been started near Hialeah, a few miles north of Miami. The site is an 800 acre tract that was purchased for \$430,000.

The first thousand homes are expected to be built this year ranging in price from \$5,500 to \$8,000. The development is called Hyde Park.

Rural Church Department Makes Survey

Concluded
The one-room cabin in the South is now largely a myth. Out of 1,481 Negro rural homes visited in a survey last year only four had only one room.

The average farm owner in the twelve counties studied lives in a frame house of five rooms and the average tenant has four rooms.

VIRGINIA LARGEST

46a
The Virginia homes were the largest, with North Carolina second. Landlords do not usually paint or screen their tenant houses. One-third of the owners' homes and two-thirds of those in which tenants live were unpainted.

The survey was made by seventeen colored teachers and is being distributed on a non-profit basis by the Rural Church Department, Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J. It covers 104 pages and sells for forty cents according to information sent out by authorities of the Seminary. The caption of the booklet is, "These My Brethern." The survey revealed that 71 per cent of Negro farm owners have electricity, which is very near the nation's average of 78 per cent for all farm homes, white and colored throughout the forty-eight states.

RAPID GAINS SEEN IN NEGRO HOUSING

James L. Thompson
\$85,000,000 Worth FHA
Financed in Two Months
Mon. 2-26-50

(The Associated Press)

Washington, March 19—Federal housing commissioner Franklin D. Richards reported Saturday that construction of Negro housing is booming.

He said that during the first two months of this year the government insured about \$85,000,000 worth of mortgages to finance the building of an estimated 12,500 dwelling units for Negroes.

Richards described the volume of mortgages as "unprecedented for such construction. The figures for the January-February period, he said, surpassed the total for the entire calendar year of 1949.

"It is obvious that the building industry is recognizing the real possibilities in the long overlooked market among Negroes for privately-financed housing," the FHA administrator said.

He reported that some 7100 of the 12,500 units will be in Southern states. About 5200 are earmarked for construction along the Eastern seaboard and the balance in the Mid-West and West coast areas.

"For years the FHA has been encouraging builders and lenders to enter this neglected market and as experience has been gained," Richards said, "the production of dwellings open to this group has increased to a point where at the present time there is a good deal of competition for this market in several areas."

Applications For *Saidy word* Housing Increase

Field Offices Make

sent. 8-5-50
Report To Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Field offices of the Federal Housing Administration received an unprecedented number of applications for mortgage insurance on housing available to colored persons during the year 1949, according to the annual report to Congress by Commissioner Franklin D. Richards.

It was estimated that these applications will result in a volume of new construction in the current year that may equal the entire amount so far produced for colored occupancy under the FHA program.

The report states that during 1949 the FHA intensified its efforts to encourage the production of needed housing for colored occupancy. Through various media addressed to the building industry, and in letters of instruction to its field offices, the report states, the agency directed attention to the fact that a large and profitable market exists among colored people, and that relatively little has been done by lenders and builders to take advantage of it.

Without making special concessions, the building industry was urged by FHA to give the same consideration to the housing needs of colored people as to other members of the community, the report said. Its experience indicates, the FHA said in the report, that race is not a factor in mortgage experience when the same standards are applied.

PURCHASE PRICE UP
The report points out that the chief hazards in financing homes for colored people, as with borrowers, occur when the borrowers pay more for the property than it is worth, or when the price is too high in relation to his income.

The problem, the report added is closely tied in with the general problem of providing homes at lower sale and rental levels, although there is also a substantial market for higher-price properties among colored people.

The report also points out that two major difficulties have been sites and financing, but favorable experience on the part of mort-

or execute any agreement, lease, or conveyance which imposes any such restriction.

gages who pioneered in the market has encouraged others to follow their example, and colored people are themselves providing more financing for colored home buyers as time goes on.

The problem of sites, the report said, is slower in reaching solutions, but progress is being made.

The five FHA race relations advisers attended a conference in Washington in August, 1949, to discuss methods by which the effectiveness of their services could be increased. The report said a number of recommendations made at the conference have been adopted.

ENCOURAGES PRODUCTION

Other steps taken to encourage the production of needed housing for colored people include:

1. FHA market analysts working in the field have been instructed to give consideration to the pertinent aspects of the market among colored people in their studies of local housing markets where race is a factor.

2. On December 12, 1949, FHA administrative rules were amended to provide that no property would be eligible for mortgage insurance, if after February 15, last, and before the insured mortgage was recorded, there had been recorded a racial restrictive covenant on the property.

The purpose of these amendments was to bring FHA policies fully in line with the principle underlying the decisions of the United States Supreme Court that such covenants cannot be enforced through court action.

The amendments require the mortgage to certify that until the insured mortgage is paid in full or the contract of insurance otherwise terminated, he will not record any restriction upon the sale or occupancy of the mortgaged property,

Trends In Housing Racial Minorities

EDITOR'S NOTE: In view of the fact that housing in America is the most critical key issue affecting relations be- tant to the Administrator Housing and Home Finance Agency. senting an analysis of this problem which has been made by the foremost authority in the field, Dr. Frank S. Horne, assis- tent to the Administrator Housing and Home Finance Agency. "The Washington Grapevine" that usually occupies this space will be resumed next week.

By FRANK S. HORNE

Assistant to the Administrator Housing and Home Finance Agency

THE PERIOD since World War I has been marked by dramatic developments in the struggle of the Negro to attain first-class American citizenship. He has torn his roots loose from his traditional role as rural sharecropper to move into town.

His beating at the door of improved job opportunity has reverberated in a threatened march on Washington, executive orders of Presidents and fights for fair employment practice legis- lation at Federal, state and local levels.

These sledge hammer blows against the traditional chains that bind him have resounded throughout the nation and the world. Yet, in the midst of these emergencies into the light, he is still hemmed in by the stubborn walls of the veritable ghettos which block his right to live and raise his family in a decent home in a decent neighborhood.

Land restrictions and enforced residential segregation have hauled in their wake an array of restrictions in the use of schools, hospitals, playgrounds and other community facilities and services. He not only gets less for his housing dollar but throws back upon the community at large losses in tax returns, heightened costs for disease and crime control, political distortions and the disunity of the racial covenants are largely thwarted by traditional land con- trols and restrictive mortgage practice. Slowly emerging in a few states and cities are the first real assaults upon these stiff barriers to his opportunity to bargain in the open market for a home in which to raise his children.

As of May 30, 1950, the Federal public housing program reports a total of some 300,000 dwellings had been reserved for 565 local- ities by 477 local housing authorities in 39 states and the District of Columbia.

It is estimated that some 100,000 of these publicly subsidized homes will be occupied by Negroes and other racial minorities; the location of these and most of the others will affect the living space available to Negroes and will contribute governmental sanction either to further enforced residential segregation or democratic patterns of living.

As of the same date, the federal slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment Division reported that 103 of the 106 applications for capital reservations have been granted, totaling some \$136,000. 000. Estimates reveal that at least 68 of the 103 communities listed are contemplating the redevelopment of areas involving Negroes or other racial minorities.

The private building industry—largely utilizing FHA or VA mortgage guarantees; or federal secondary market and other aids— built over a million homes in 1949 and is well under way to better that mark this year. Negroes have begun to participate in these programs more fully than ever with most of these developments generally restricted by the sponsors and builders to one racial group.

In the Housing Acts of 1949 and 1950, the Congress of the United States has coordinated various legislative acts into a na- tional housing program offering to the private home building in- dustry and to local communities unprecedented opportunities for the development of good neighborhoods and decent housing for "every American family."

For racial minority families, this national program presents at

once a great promise and a serious threat—the promise of increased opportunity to bargain for housing in an open market, and the threat of the use of governmental powers and funds by private or public developers to establish, fix or extend patterns of racial resi- dential segregation.

Catherine Bauer Wurster, Vice-President of the National Hous- ing Conference stated before its 19th Annual Meeting: If we don't use these tools to bring about a more democratic and progressive kind of social pattern, they will inevitably produce one of the most thoroughly feudal and highly segregated patterns of community development ever seen on this earth. Thus far most city planning and housing policy has tended to increase class segregation, and render it far more exclusively efficient, than it has ever been in the past.

Closer examination, then, of these housing trends may make its contribution to national unity and international relations. Pri- marily to be noted are a few of the "conditioning" factors contribut- ing to these trends. First, the Negro is shifting his base from farm to town. Between 1940-47, some 2.7 million non-whites migrated from their homes.

The non-white population showed a decline of more than a million in rural areas, largely in the South, accompanied by sus- tstantial gains in urban centers of the North Central, Northeastern, and Western States.

Cityward migration has served to intensify long-standing hous- ing shortages faced by Negroes in practically every urban com- munity. Constricted areas, already far too full, have swelled to the bursting point. Between 1940-47, the non-white population in- creased at a much faster rate than the number of dwellings it oc- cupied (11.6 against 6.9 per cent) whereas the reverse was true for whites (7.5 against 12.5)

Secondly, during this same period, the money earnings of non- white workers actually doubled. In 1947, approximately 20 per cent of non-white urban families received incomes of \$3,000 and over. One in every ten non-white urban households was paying \$40 or more for monthly rent.

With money in hand and needing housing, aided by the breach in the wall of racial restrictive covenants, abetted by a support- ing shift in FHA policy, the proportions of non-farm home owners among non-whites rose by 40 per cent and among whites by only 20 per cent. In

Finally, added to the activities of a few states, the role of the Federal Government has become increasingly vital in the pro- duction of housing. Billions of dollars in the form of direct grants, subsidies, loans and mortgage insurance have served to stimulate housing production through the past 20 years.

The Housing Acts of 1949 and 1950 provide additional aids for private and public housing. For the first time, a billion and a half dollars through loans and grants were made available for slum clearance and community redevelopment, and several million more for extended research programs aimed at reducing the cost of housing production and improving housing quality and livability.

These legislative acts are coordinated for the first time into a comprehensively stated national housing policy that is to be ad- ministered under the coordinated administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. As an integral part of this administra- tive machinery, a coordinated Racial Relations Service make avail- able trained and experienced personnel to assist the private home building industry and local communities to overcome the added problems faced by Negroes and other racial minorities in attaining decent housing in suitable neighborhoods.

These influences reflect the pivotal importance of the process of site selection for public housing, government-aided private hous- ing, slum clearance and urban redevelopment projects. Sophisti- cated approaches by local planning and housing agencies may well circumvent actions of Congress, judicial decisions, policies of gov- ernmental housing agencies and local drainances of resolutions. The responsibility of national organizations and community leaders who seek to reenforce democratic trends in housing lies in the promotion of the basic concept that **local citizens are and should be responsible for land used in their communities.**

There are three cardinal objectives for a community housing program with which the home building industry, local officials and the citizenry at large may agree:

1. To increase the total housing supply to meet all economic and racial sectors of the housing market.
2. To free land and housing from all artificially imposed re- strictions and allowed to all families equal opportunity to bar- gain for living accommodations in a free and open market.
3. To develop new residential areas, and clear and redevelop slum areas in such manner as to achieve democratically in- tegrated communities.

The key point of approach is the selection of sites for all types of privately-financed or publicly-aided slum clearance and housing developments. The levels of approach must necessarily be Federal, state and local. In fact, it may be said, at this juncture, that legis- lative and administrative policy at the national level is more orien- tated toward the possibility of open occupancy than it is, except for a few notable exceptions, at state and local levels. The basic requirement is a continuous alertness by local citizens' groups to the policies and practices of local authorities, local redevelopment agencies, planning commissions, local agencies concerned with en- forcement of construction and health standards as well as local real estate boards, home builders' associations, mortgage bankers, savings and loan associations, and other lending groups, title com- panies, etc. It may almost be concluded that the degree to which housing activities move toward or away from racial restrictive oc- cupancy depends upon whether or not building sites are selected and utilized in such manner as to render possible their occupancy by all elements of the population.

Big Subdivision For Negroes Now Being Developed

A new development, known as Fairhaven Subdivision, comprising approximately 48 acres, practically all of which is just over the city limits in Fulton County, is now being fast developed for Negroes by J. R. Wilson, two brothers, B. Q. and R. L. Chennault and L. B. Entzinger. Work of construction already begun on 14 bungalow type houses, which will be a part of 199 built on the tract by at least late Summer.

The tract of land is located off of Anderson Avenue and adjacent to the new County Park for Negroes, which the County is developing in that section, where also will be erected by September a new Negro high school.

The homes will all be for sale when completed, and will be of frame and brick construction, with two and three bedrooms, to be sold within a range of \$5,000 to \$7,500. However, of the first 14 now being built and all to be completed about March 1 (six have already been sold), will sell for \$7,933.

The development of this large area for Negro homes has the approval of the FHA, with the Life Insurance Co. of Georgia providing the finances and the Griffin Construction Co. now at work on the first 14 being built. All of this development has been brought about by the Atlanta Urban League, a member of the Community Chest.

Lakewood Area Rally Protests Negro Housing

Approximately 400 residents of Lakewood Heights gathered last night to protest the construction of a proposed Negro housing project in that section.

The meeting, held at the Lakewood Heights School, was called to discuss plans of the Atlanta Housing Authority which call for erection of a 2,000 unit project for Negroes, with Federal funds and costing about \$5,000,000.

The property selected for the site contains 90 acres and is located between the old Clark University and that portion of Lake-

wood used as an amusement park. City Council recently okayed construction by the Atlanta Housing Authority with Federal funds by turning down an offer of several private concerns.

Those appearing on the program were Miss Mamie G. Booth and Francis Fife, attorneys hired to represent the white residents; and County Commissioners Jim Aldredge and Tom Camp. Thomas E. Compton acted as master of ceremonies.

The group was told by Fife and the Commissioners that the housing group has the power to proceed with its plans over the protest of the Lakewood residents, it sees fit. Aldredge and Camp indicated that they would support the protest, however.

Aldredge said that in his opinion such a project should not be built on vacant land, but should be erected in some of the present slum areas. He also said that he was opposed to erection of so large a project in a single location.

Fulton Commissioners Approve Plan For Negro Housing Units

BY C. W. GREENLEA

Fulton County Commissioners Wednesday placed an okay on the rezoning of 40 acres of land along the West side of So. Pryor Road for apartment use. The property, formerly owned by Clark College and the Methodist Church, will become the site of a 400 to 500 unit housing project for middle income groups.

The county commissioners voted unanimously Wednesday in favor of the petition of Housing, Inc., a private investment concern to rezone the property, after last week having decided to defer a decision until February 15. A group of white residents from

FHA Green Light

Expected By

Local Sponsors

the Capital View and Sylvan Hills sections had opposed the use of the land for a Negro project.

NEGROES ACT

After a public meeting called by the Atlanta Urban League last Thursday night, committees of the League, business men, real estate representatives, and the Atlanta Negro Voters League, as well as several interested white groups, had contacted the commissioners about their apparent attitude toward expanded housing facilities for Negroes.

The project, represented by Attorneys Morris Abram and Hugh Howell, had been originally planned for 800 units, with playgrounds, stores, gymnasium-auditorium, type apartments to be located in a completely-planned community on the Methodist property site. Apartments had been planned in 2-bedroom, 3-bedroom, and 1-room "efficiency" units. Two eight-story apartment buildings were included in the originally announced plans.

EXPECT FHA APPROVAL

Attorney Abram said Wednesday that he had "every reason to believe" that FHA would approve the construction of about 500 units. He added that certain modifications would have to be made in the original plans, to conform with FHA specifications. An FHA decision to process an application for an insured mortgage loan on the project

is expected soon, he declared. The FHA law which covers this type of housing expires on March 15. The FHA approval is the last hurdle that the project developers must pass in order for the project to become a reality.

Attorney Abram said the rents in his project would range from \$40 to \$55 per month. The original 800 units would cost \$7,000,000 but the smaller number would come to considerably less. The contractors, Algernon Blair Construction Company of Montgomery, Alabama, at present are revising the plans for the project to fit the new specifications.

Negroes To Get Million-Dollar Housing Project

Development To Be

Most Modern In

Southeast Area

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Top Atlanta housing officials reveal that plans have been completed for the building of 213 FHA insured modern elevator and garden type apartments to be located in one of metropolitan Atlanta's top-flight Negro residential areas. To be handled by W. H. Aiken Inc., plans for immediate construction have already been announced which should take from seven to eight months to complete.

In making the announcement, Mr. Aiken stated that there has been a joint FHA commitment of \$1,053,000.00 and \$490,000.00 which will insure both the elevator and garden type apartments.

R. E. Matheson, FHA director of Georgia, stated that the apartments will be the first of their kind for Negroes in the Southeast insured by FHA. The development will af-

ford some of the best and most modern facilities for apartment dwellings.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM

Mr. Aiken of Aiken, Inc., declares that the development demonstrates the continued sympathetic attitude of the FHA State Director and his staff towards every phase of the Negro housing problem in Atlanta and Georgia, and is a fine example of what can be accomplished through wise use of the Agency's Relations Service which worked closely with me during the pre-planning stage."

Financing of the development will be handled through the Atlanta Savings and Loan Association of which W. O. Duvall is president. The P. N. Wilkerson Co. of Atlanta are the designers. Construction will operate under the supervision of FHA.

The elevator apartments were identified as the Waluhaje Apartments while the garden type will be the West Lake Apartments. They are to be located in the exclusive Simpson Heights area, just four miles from the heart of the city, Five Points.

WALUHAJE

The Waluhaje Apartments will consist of a five story dwelling with one-bedroom apartments and apartments of efficiency type, comprising of a total of 133 units. It is to have automatic elevator service, telephone service, controlled from a main switchboard with special operation. The building is to be fireproof.

GARDEN TYPE APARTMENTS

The West Lake Development will adjoin Waluhaje and will consist of 80 garden type apartments. The buildings will be two-story masonry construction. They will consist of living room, kitchen and dining space on the street floor with two bedrooms and bath on the second floor. These units will be equipped with electric kitchens.

This grouping of apartments will form a landscape courtyard to be entered by private driveway. Mr. Aiken states that plans for a park and other recreational facilities are in the making.

The shelter rent for these modern apartments will range from \$52 to \$62 per month.

Council, Authority Heads In Conference

Speaking at a forum sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Business League Tuesday night, representatives from the Atlanta Housing Authority, the Federal Housing Authority, and local government, explained the proposed far-reaching public housing, slum clearance and redevelopment programs, and promised Negro citizens fair treatment.

John A. White, chairman of city council's slum clearance committee; James H. Therrell, executive director, Atlanta Housing Authority; R. A. Matthewson, state director, FHA and Frank Etheridge, former government official in charge of war building priorities and now a member of the Atlanta Housing Authority; participated in the panel discussion before an audience predominantly of businessmen and social workers.

Rogers Henderson, president of the Business League and W. H. (Chief) Aiken, chairman of the League executive committee, presided and acted as moderator respectively.

Therrell disclosed that the Atlanta Authority has settled definitely on only one location for new public housing, adding, "People think I am kidding when I say I don't know definite locations, that is, boundaries, of new developments." He did later reveal, however, when the panel was opened to questions from the audience, that no definite plans could be made for the Butler-Forrest-Courtland-Fort Street area near Auburn Avenue.

VARIED CONSIDERATION

This area, he said, has been considered by various committees for different uses, including public housing, park site, or industrial property, but, he added, the area had been referred back to the Metropolitan Planning Commission to make a decision. Speakers from the floor informed the panel participants that Negroes do not want to see the section go for industrial use and reminded that plans had long ago been made by the city government to build decent housing and a park area in the section.

Therrell also revealed that plans were being laid to extend the Capitol Homes Project "several blocks" Southward into the Summerhill section. He hastened to explain, after several persons expressed alarm over the Summerhill section not remaining a Negro community, that "it is against the U. S. Constitution for any agency to zone for race." He was fairly definite in the opinion that the Davis-Vine Street section would come in for a new public housing development.

Etheridge, expressing the opinion that Atlanta is in for a Negro housing "boom," believes that from 15,000

to 30,000 homes will be built for Negro occupancy by private contractors in Atlanta within the next six years. The new Housing Act of 1949 he said, makes it possible for the first time, for builders to do something for the lower income groups.

WANT DECENT HOUSING

R. E. Matthewson, telling of the 1,448 dwelling units that his FHA office approved for Negroes during the last days of section 608 of the Housing Act before the title expired this month, declared that his office now stands ready to approve applications from reputable builders who will construct "economy homes." He described the economy homes as those ranging in cost from \$5,500 to \$7,000. He urged Negro contractors and lending agencies to get behind the home-building movement, declaring "We want to see decent housing and enough housing for all people."

Councilman White described Atlanta's 42,000 substandard houses and the 17,000 that are unfit for repair. He said the city will go to all lengths to carry out its rehousing programs to wipe out these unhealthy and crime-breeding blots. He declared that he thought that Negroes should be represented on the Metropolitan Planning Commission, in answer to questions from the audience, but explained that the commission was an appointed body with the places already filled for long terms.

All of the participants expressed an attitude of fairness to Negroes; all declared their sincerity to the cause of equitable treatment. Matthewson and Etheridge praised the work of "Chief" Aiken in alleviating the housing shortage, and the FHA state director also praised the work of A. L. Thompson, FHA regional race relations advisor here. Therrell lauded the work of Negro housing project directors, declaring that he always consulted them on matters that concerned the racial group.

452-Unit Apartment Project Cleared For South Atlanta

A 452-unit apartment project, reported to be the largest project in Georgia to be undertaken for Negroes by a private concern, has finally had the way completely cleared for construction, according to Attorney Morris Abram, counsel for Housing, Inc., sponsors of the project.

The new private development, done through community cooperation which had to run the gamut of objection," stables from protests of nearby Algernon Blair is the project white residents to city and county contractor. Architects are Pearson, planning agencies and commissions Tittle and Narrows of Montgomery will be located on land along the with whom Alexander and Roth-west side of South Pryor Roadchild of Atlanta associated. across from the city's public project which had to overcome practically the same obstacles.

It is 2 1-2 miles from Five Points on S. Pryor Road across the street from Carver Vocational School. Abram said construction will begin within a month. Originally planned for 800 units, some revisions were made in the building designs after the proposal was given an approval for only 452 units by the Federal Housing Authority.

The project, costing more than \$2,500,000 will be built on land formerly belonging to the Board of Education of the Methodist Church which made the land available for the specific purpose of Negro housing for the middle income family. The apartments will rent for \$45.00, \$52.50 and \$65.00 per month and will contain one and two bedrooms units.

Play ground facilities for children will be provided, and will be made available for a church; and a modern shopping center will be constructed to serve the residents.

The area selected is one which the Atlanta Urban League designated "suitable and practical" for Negro housing. The project "makes a substantial contribution to the desperate need for housing of middle income Negro families," said Mr. A. T. Walden, Board Chairman of the Urban League. "South Atlanta is a long and well established Negro community. It already has school facilities, a health center and many fine churches. This project will further enhance the future of this important area," he said.

Hugh Howell and Morris B. Abram, sponsors of the project, stated that every obstacle in the development of the enterprise had been surmounted through the cooperation of the Fulton County Board of Commissioners, the Federal Housing Administration and white residents in the project vicinity.

Mr. Howell stated that the project is "an example of what can be

Negro Project To Start Here By Mid-Summer

Huge \$2,705,710

Announced For
Atlanta Environs

The Federal Housing and Home Finance Corporation announced Monday that Atlanta has been granted \$2,705,710 for slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

Meanwhile, the Atlanta Housing Authority announced that it will be ready to let a contract for the Lakewood Housing project for Negroes by midsummer.

James H. Therrell, executive director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, said architects have already begun work on the 900-unit project and preliminary work is now under way.

Federal officials said the \$2,705,710 grant for slum clearance is not a final commitment, as final commitments are made only on specific contracts involving specific projects.

James H. Therrell, executive director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, explained that Atlanta's slum areas and the reselling of such areas to private concerns for redevelopment as provided by the city's master plan.

When slum sites are cleared, they could be used for housing, industrial, business and park areas, as outlined by the master plan.

demand could be complied with, and another hearing was tentatively scheduled for Friday, 2 p. m. to work out the objections so that the 250-unit project could proceed.

Council Approves One Housing Project Here, Rejects Another

ately, according to Cecil Ramsey, president of the building concern for Negro occupancy failed to gain the approval of Atlanta city council's second ward delegation Monday, when white residents of an area located adjacent to the project site protested the construction. The project, to be 250 dwelling units would be constructed by the Ramsey Construction Company, its sponsor, on Mayson Avenue, a section known as Edgewood. At the same time the second ward council members gave their sanction to a smaller unit project located on a 4.5 acre tract adjacent to the disapproved site. The smaller project will cost an estimated \$324,000 and construction will begin immediately.

3 Negro Housing Projects Listed For Construction Start in Month

Construction of three new rental housing projects for Negroes—one the largest such ever approved in Georgia by the Federal Housing Administration—will begin here within a month, FHA spokesmen and builders announced jointly.

A \$2,500,000 project comprising 452 units to be located two and one-fourth miles from Five Points on South Pryor Road across from the Carver Vocational School, will be built on land formerly owned by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. The Board made land available for the specific purpose of providing housing for middle income Negro families.

R. E. Matheson, FHA State Director, and W. H. Aiken, of Aiken, Inc., announced a separate project of 213 modern elevator and garden type apartments in the Simpson Heights area, four miles from Five Points.

FHA commitments will insure \$1,953,000 of cost of the elevator apartment building, to be known as Waluhaje Apartments, and \$490,000 of cost of the garden type apartment, to be called West Lake Apartments.

Construction will begin immediately on the two structures on West Lake Ave., and the Pryor Road project will be started within a month.

West Lake Ave. units will rent for \$52 and \$62 a month. Matheson said the apartments will be first FHA-insured of their kind for Negroes in the Southeast and "will give Atlanta Negroes an opportunity to enjoy the best and most modern housing facilities."

Financing of these two projects will be through the Atlanta Federal Savings and Loan Association. P. N. Wilkinson Co., are designers. Contractor Aiken said Waluhaje Apartments will be a five-story building housing 84 one-bedroom apartments and 49 efficiency-type units. The structure will include space for barber and beauty shops, a grocery store, coffee shop, and other service units.

West Lake Apartment, adjoining Waluhaje, will consist of 80 garden-type apartments. The two buildings will be set in a landscaped area of more than three acres.

The South Pryor Road building, to be known as High Point Apartments, will contain one and two-bedroom units renting for \$45, \$52.50, and \$55 per month.

The area was selected as "suitable and practical for Negro housing" by the Atlanta Urban League. Playground facilities for children will be provided. Land will be

made available for a church, and a modern shopping center will be constructed.

Hugh Howell and Morris B. Abram, sponsors of the project, lauded co-operation of the Fulton County Planning Commission, the Fulton County Board of Commissioners, FHA, and white residents in the project vicinity.

Algernon Blair is project contractor. Architects are Pearson, Tittle, and Narrows, of Montgomery, Ala., with whom Alexander and Rothchild of Atlanta are associated.

Approval Of Housing Unit In Marietta Is Expected

MARIETTA (SNE) — City and housing authority officials began Monday a series of complicated moves which are expected to culminate in the rezoning of the swank Mulberry Street area so that a \$1,000,000 Negro housing project can be built there.

A spokesman for the Marietta Housing authority said that the group will withdraw its court ap-

peal from a ruling of the City Planning Commission which barred the Mulberry Street area to public housing.

This move would void a Superior court injunction which was signed Saturday by Judge Howell Brooke. The injunction forbade a July 14 referendum on the controversial housing project, until the appeal had been terminated or dismissed by the court.

Strong Planning Authority, Big Budget Held Needed

Tech Student Survey Proposes
Broad Development for Negroes

Atlanta needs a "strong Metropolitan Planning Authority" with a budget totaling between \$300,000 and \$600,000 to set up a master plan for the city's future development.

That is the conclusion of a project, covering such local factors as the Negro community, its social, economic and environmental background of the the South Pryor Street area itself. Plans are offered for dwelling types, a shopping center, community center, elementary school, high school, health center, motion picture theater and church.

"The planning of Atlanta's future development should be in the hands of its most capable and active citizens, having a firm belief in the city's future and being willing to sacrifice both time and money for this belief," wrote Students I. E. Saporta and Richard Wilson. "We cannot expect the Metropolitan Planning Commission to fulfill the job it was set up to do on its shoestring budget."

Developing a master plan for a city the size of Atlanta costs from 50 cents to \$1 per capita and the metropolitan area of Atlanta comprises approximately 600,000 inhabitants.

The students suggested that once the comprehensive physical planning was completed — a job estimated to take two years — the cost of running the office and administering the plans would be 15 to 20 cents per capita.

"And there would be no better investment of public money than in the health and happiness of our children and grandchildren," they added.

The Tech survey covers every detail of the proposed community survey.

The average Negro family income is \$2,000 to \$2,200 per year and Negro professional people number 2,400, the survey shows. There are 900 Negro business establishments in Atlanta, 80 percent of which are backed by white institutions. The survey shows that there "seems to be practically no limitations on Negro businesses serving the Atlanta Negro community" with two exceptions. "It seems impossible for unknown reasons for an Atlanta Negro to obtain an automobile dealer's franchise or an electrician's license."

The Housing authority spokesman said with the courts eliminated from the dispute the City Council would have the power to rezone the area under an act of the state legislature of 1946.

On education the survey states: "During the past several years the overall standards of public schools in Atlanta have been objected to the location of the proposed project in that section."

The dispute was taken to the City Planning Commission and the Zoning Board of Appeals. Both bodies have been made to bring the educational facilities for Negro children into line with these standards. The per pupil investment in school buildings, grounds and equipment and libraries runs \$607.85 for white children and \$278 for Negro, according to the survey.

Last Saturday, Judge Brooke

signed a permanent injunction forbidding a city-wide referendum on July 14. But Mayor Sam Welsch had indicated that he would defy the court and run on his own referendum to settle the Negro housing issue. Among the 60 petitioners to Judge Brooke were many Negroes, who opposed construction of the project.

Second Ward Approves Negro Housing Project

City Council's Second Ward delegation has given its sanction to construction of 96 Negro apartment units costing \$324,000 on a 4.5-acre tract northwest of Gilliam Park.

Final sanction for construction of 250 others costing approximately \$1,200,000 adjacent to the authorized units will await efforts of sponsors to acquire additional land areas to provide more buffer area between the project and white areas.

Cecil Ramsey, President of the Ramsey Construction Company, said work on the improvement authorized will begin at once. John L. Westmoreland, attorney representing sponsors of the projects, said he will attempt to contact adjacent land owners in an effort to relocate the development to comply with demands of nearby white property owners.

A delegation of whites from the section asked that six of the units in the project under question be moved further away from the white section, so the vacant land would provide a more acceptable buffer. Westmoreland said this would require additional property purchases, but promised to attempt to have an answer before City Council's meeting next Monday.

Mayor Hartsfield and Scott Candler, DeKalb County Commissioner, attended the conference at the City Hall at which the developments were considered.

Albany Negro Housing Bid Is Awarded

ALBANY, Oct. 25—(AP)—Albany's biggest slum-clearance housing project moved nearer reality Wednesday after signing of a contract for construction of a 125-unit Negro project here to cost more than \$1,000,000.

S. M. Byck, Savannah contractor, and W. H. Holman, chairman of the Housing Authority of Albany, signed the construction contract.

The Savannah firm of Byck-Worrell Construction Company entered the low bid of \$847,000 for construction of the project. But Hudson Malone, executive secretary of the Housing Authority, said final cost including landscaping will amount to around \$1,025,000.

A like project for white tenants will be started immediately, Malone said. Tentative plans, he pointed out, are to open bids for construction of the project for whites Dec. 13.

South Atlanta Housing Exhibit On Display At Urban League

The Atlanta Urban League announced Tuesday that the architectural planning project of the South Pryor area, prepared by Georgia Tech, is on display in the ballroom of the Mayfair Hotel — across the hall from the Atlanta Urban League offices — 4th floor, Herndon Building, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E. The exhibit will be open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week from 10 a. m. until 4:30 p. m., and the Atlanta Urban League invites the public to see it.

This area is of interest to the Atlantans, because it is the location of two important housing developments for Negroes. The first new public project for Negroes of 900 units is to be built in the Lakewood area on city-owned property adjacent to the Carver Vocational School. The largest housing development in the State to be built for Negroes by private interests is also in this area. This latter project, to be known as High Point Apartments will contain 452 units, and is being sponsored by Housing, Inc.

The development of the area, as proposed by the Georgia Tech students, disregards such limitations as the actual location of Pryor Street, legal division of the parcels of land and problems of governmental administration.

Their plans include elementary schools, county shopping centers and three kinds of housing for low and middle income families. The plan does not show the actual projects (Lakewood Public Housing project and Housing, Inc.) which are underway. The plot plan for Housing, Inc., is on display however.

3 MAIN CENTERS

Under the direction of I. E. Sampa, and Richard Wilson, associate professor of Tech's Department of Architecture, the 52 students of community planning visualized three main community centers, with population of approximately 7,000 persons each. Maps indicated that the project would cover an area about two miles in diameter.

Unlike many government housing projects, Professor Wilson said, the Pryor Street Project is that housing for families of diverse size and incomes in each of the communities, whereas a majority of the families in some government projects are in the same size and income brackets.

Another innovation suggested in the Pryor Street project is that of placing all neighborhood garbage cans in a central location at one

end of the block. This, Professor Wilson said, makes for more efficient service, and removes the unsightly objects from the immediate vicinity of the home.

Still another idea brought out in the plans was that of putting the parlor on the rear of the house, overlooking an individual lawn or garden spot. Such things eliminate cutting up the housing area with kitchen service drives at the rear and other drives at the front of the homes, Wilson explained.

NEGROES JOIN MOVE TO BLOCK HOUSING PROJECT

MARIETTA, Ga.—(SNS)—A proposed \$1,000,000 public housing project for Negro residents has split this city into opposing groups of whites and Negroes along campus.

Mayor Sam Welsch and his traditional political enemy and predecessor, L. M. "Rip" Blair, have drawn the lines with various sundry Negroes and of white residents backing them in the argument over whether a Negro slum section, known as Mulberry Street, located in close proximity to an exclusive white section, should be wiped out and replaced with a modern low-cost federal housing project.

At first, the whites of the exclusive section opposed the project. Their reasons were not exactly clear, in that the new brick buildings would certainly be an improvement over the unsanitary shacks that breed pests and disease; but it is probably that some whites hoped that eventually the Negro neighborhood would be wiped out and replaced with open park space or homes for whites. At any rate they opposed both the project and Mayor Welsch who has championed the cause.

Observers say that the town, by far, is with the mayor and the masses of people, white and colored, want the project to be built. But Negro home-owners, about one-third of the 85 dwellers whose houses would be wrecked, are against the project. Their fear is that they will not receive enough money for their old houses to rebuild or buy elsewhere, so they have sided with ex-mayor Blair and the rich whites who are fighting the project.

After numerous public hearings,

Marietta's city council decided to get rid of the "hot potato" by scheduling a referendum on July 14 in which the people could settle the issue by voting for or against the Mulberry project.

Not to be outdone, former Mayor Blair, who lives in the area near Mulberry, and 59 others, mostly Negroes, asked the Blue Ridge Circuit Court to enjoin the city from holding the referendum.

Judge Virlyn B. Moore of Fulton Superior Court, acting in absence of Judge Howell Brooke, granted a temporary injunction, and ordered a hearing for July 8 before Judge Brooks to determine whether the injunction should be made permanent.

Mayor Welsch, meantime, took the ex-mayor to task for what he called "delaying tactics" and vowed that the election will come off as scheduled. He lambasted the "handful of citizens who are trying to block the right of thousands to vote on a major municipal issue." He declared that if the small interracial group "is smart enough to use delaying tactics, we are smart enough to protect the right of the people to vote." The mayor did not disclose what he would do to insure that the election would take place.

The injunction petition signed by Blair and other residents of fashion able Cherokee Street along with the Mulberry Negro home-owners, contends that the mayor and council had no right to call the referendum as written gives them that right but that the Georgia state law that sets up home rule for the city of Marietta is unconstitutional.

Meanwhile, the poorer Negro renters of the city who have long looked forward to having decent homes

Some of them pointed out that the Mulberry area is the only section which the Public Housing Administration would approve, other sections of the city having already been turned down.

GETS HOUSING POST
IN TEXAS

Washington-The Second state to appoint a Negro as a housing specialist is Texas, it was learned this week. The new specialist is Emmett A. Randolph, an extension agent in Texas since 1933.

Randolph's fine record of improving housing in Fayette county aided him in receiving the appointment. Randolph is a Tuskegee graduate. The only other state to employ a Negro in the position of State Housing Specialist is Georgia. Augustus Hill has been Georgia's specialist for three months.

Defender
Sat. 5-20-50
Chicago, Ill.

Truce Paves Way For Negro Housing

By MIKE EDWARDS

MARIETTA, Aug. 3—A compromise between former Mayor L. M. "Rip" Blair and Mayor Sam Welch may lead to a green light on the city's low-rent Negro housing project, the target of intense opposition for several weeks.

In a statement released Thursday afternoon Blair said he would abandon his fight if the project "does not in any way encroach upon what is commonly known as the Sessions property and Joyland Park." The war-time Mayor recently acquired the Sessions parcel which joined his land on Cherokee Street. He said he bought the property for "no other reason than to protect my own home place" and the holdings of nearby residents.

In answer to Blair's offer, Mayor Welch said he would be satisfied to see the project placed in the Mulberry Street area, which Marietta strongly inclined in a private poll he conducted July 14. The site would not include Blair's nearby property, part of which was rezoned for the project by City Council recently.

Welch said he would recommend that the Marietta Housing Authority begin preparations to locate the project in the Mulberry Street area, excluding the Sessions property and Joyland Park.

The hearing on the compromise will be held by City Council Monday night. At least two Council members, Dr. Earl Williams and Luke Morris, are known to favor Blair's offer.

Councilman Claud Hicks, attorney for other property owners to petition the proposed project site, said he planned no further opposition if the compromise is adopted.

"I think there are a number of people who are bitterly opposed to the project," Hicks commented. He declared, however, that he thought legal action would be useless against the 1946 Zoning Act which the Council has followed. Adoption of the act empowers Council to amend or modify action by the City Planning Commission, which rejected the Mulberry Street area as a project site.

Blair warned that he would continue his fight against the location if it included any of his property.

He said he regretted that his opposition had been termed a political maneuver. Welch defeated Blair in the 1947 race for Mayor.

Negro Project Truce Delayed In Marietta

MARIETTA, Aug. 8—City Council has postponed action on former Mayor L. M. (Rip) Blair's offer to withdraw opposition to the Mulberry Street Negro housing project provided the city agrees not to locate the project on his nearby property.

A compromise is expected to end a bitter feud between Blair and Mayor Sam Welsch.

Meantime the Marietta Housing Authority is moving swiftly to acquire land in the Mulberry Street area.

During the Council session, Mayor Welsch ordered a Negro woman jailed after she hotly protested the Mulberry Street location. "It's a sin and a shame your taking away my little home," the woman, identified as "Sweetie" Hurley, cried. She then left the Council chamber slamming the door behind her.

Welsch immediately ordered Police Chief Ed Hunter to jail the woman, but she was released two hours later without charges.

Construction To Begin On Atlanta's Race Financed 44-Unit Housing Project

ATLANTA, Ga. — A Federal Housing Administration commitment for mortgage insurance for the development of a \$200,000 44-unit Negro sponsored and financed housing project here was signed last week.

The development, to be known as Magnolia Terrace Apartments, is sponsored by Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Billings and financed by the Atlanta Life Insurance Company. Dr. Billings is a prominent Atlanta physician who is noted as well for his affiliation with Morris Brown College, which he serves as treasurer.

He is a member of the board of management of Butler Street YMCA, board of directors of the Citizens Trust Company, national treasurer of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity and a Shriner and 33rd degree Mason.

THE ATLANTA LIFE Insurance Company ranks as one of the largest and most substantial Negro business enterprises in the country, and enjoys an enviable reputation for its wise and sound investment policy.

The site of the project faces Sunset avenue, and lies within the shadow of Atlanta's famed educational center. It will be approximately three blocks from the E. A. Ware Elementary School and six blocks from the Booker Washington High School.

The 44 units will each contain 720 square feet and will be of masonry construction attractively designed. Also provided will be modern conveniences, such as gas space heaters and cooking stoves, automatic hot water heaters and electric refrigerators.

OFF-STREET PARKING for about 25 cars will be available, and access streets to the development will be paved. Play-areas for children and suitable play equipment are other features of construction. Units will rent for \$42.50 monthly. Construction of the project is scheduled to begin immediately, with J. L. Wolfe, Realty Company, a Negro firm, the rental agent.

Working in close cooperation to bring the project to its present stage were R. E. Matheson,

FHA state director; A. L. Thompson, FHA racial relations adviser; Mr. Wolfe; E. B. Martin, vice president-secretary and W. H. Smith, vice president of Atlanta Life; H. M. Henderson, FHA attorney and John Webb, representing the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.

Mr. Matheson termed it "a notable tribute to the fine Negro citizens and business institutions of Atlanta who planned and worked in cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration to offer Negroes modern, desirable housing at reasonable prices."



HOUSING DEVELOPMENT SPONSORED BY URBAN LEAGUE—137 New Homes going up in the Fairhaven Subdivision located in northwest Fulton County near Anderson Park. The homes are being built on property owned by Negroes after the League agency interested them in housing and interceded with the Life Insurance Com-

pany of Georgia to finance the \$2,000,000 development.

The Fairhaven development is one example of the many community service jobs that the Atlanta Urban League performs for the community. The League this month is celebrating its 30th anniversary. Robert Thompson is housing secretary for the League.

Urban League "Behind The Scenes" Community Influence

By C. W. GREENLEA

The Atlanta Urban League, this month celebrating its 30th anniversary, has been since 1920, a "behind the scenes" influence that has brought about many community improvements in Atlanta.

The League, a Community Chest agency, follows the sound philosophy that the best way to solve many of our problems is to prevent their becoming problems from the beginning. The organization's efficient staff surveys community situations, long before the general public becomes aware of growing problems, and in many instances can cite factual records to show where in an area prevention was worth many pounds of cures.

Take a look, for example, at the League's work in the field of housing. Long before most of us began

to feel the pinch of housing shortages, the League employees were analyzing the population statistics and surveying the housing market, preparing maps and financial data in preparation for the day when they could convince city, state, and government housing officials and private investors that Negroes in Atlanta must have more homes and decent homes, and that housing for Negroes is an A-1 investment.

LEAGUE INSPIRED HOUSES

The results of these efforts are seen sprouting up around Atlanta even now, and when Atlanta gets its more than 10,000 new homes during the housing boom that is now getting into first gear, much of the credit can go to the Atlanta Urban League.

Back in 1947 when it looked like all available space had been used, the League pointed out six desirable

"expansion areas" where large scale housing could be built for Negro owners and renters without creating racial conflict. Five of these areas now have housing projects planned or under construction, the latest being the two projects on South Pryor Road and the newly announced Rockdale Park project.

The League has prepared much data on Atlanta's slum areas, and its officials are constantly being consulted by public officials and civic leaders who are readying a gigantic program for re-building Atlanta's slums.

Quiet, well-trained, the League's staff workers exhibit boundless energy as they go about their multiplicity of civic improvement jobs. From offices on the fourth floor of the Herndon Building on Auburn Avenue, the staff workers spread out into field jobs of many types.

Essentially, they call themselves a "fact-finding" agency, but their work goes much deeper than the mere finding of facts. They seek to get at the truth of community situations and then to "educate" the public, particularly the leaders,

on the facts, and help them to work out a solution.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Being a part of its national organization, the National Urban League,

with headquarters in New York and southern regional offices in Atlanta's Odd Fellows Building; the Atlanta Urban League's broad program basically follows that of all other branches located in practically every large city in the country. The programs vary, however, according to the needs of each local community.

Most League problems in eastern and midwestern states deal mainly with labor problems, persuading employers in large industries to hire Negroes, cooperating with labor unions in their programs, carrying on worker education activities, public health and housing programs, and in some cases, acting as employment agencies.

Some industrial relations work has been done in Atlanta and as this region becomes more and more industrialized, local League officials believe that much work will have to be done in this field to open up new jobs to Negroes. They point with pardonable pride to their work in helping to persuade the Bell Bomber Plant to employ hundreds of Negro workers here during the war.

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

For several years the local League has been concerned with the state of public education, recreation, and health, in Atlanta. It was drafted by the Citizens Committee on Education to investigate the schools and teachers salary discrimination, out of which came the improvements in the 1946 school bond issue and which is largely the basis of the NAACP's impending suit for equal school facilities.

Chairman Hughes Spaulding of the Fulton-DeKalk Hospital Authority gave primary credit to the Urban League for initiating the new \$1,500,000 hospital for private patients now being built at Grady.

Guiding light of the local League is Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton. With her staff of professionally-trained social welfare workers, and with their knack of getting interracial cooperation on projects that affect the welfare of the community, Atlanta is a fortunate city indeed to have the advantage of an Urban League agency in its midst.

Homebuilding In Atlanta Continues At Peak Levels

Homebuilding activity in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area continued at peak levels during May as builders started 1,620 new dwelling units, both houses and apartments, according to Brunswick A. Bagdon, Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in the South. The total started during the month was 120 units below the all-time high of 1,740 reported for April, but was almost half again as many as the number begun a year ago. May was the thirteenth consecutive month in which housing activity in the area has increased over the same month of previous years. There is every indication from permits issued during previous months that construction in June will establish a new record peak for homebuilding in Atlanta.

During the first five months of this year, new dwellings constructed at a rate of 688 units surpassed all similar periods on record more than 126 per cent ahead of the 1949 counterpart.

Construction of single family homes in May was the highest on record with 1,060 being started during the month and accounting for 65 per cent of the total housing construction in the area. Apartment structures, those with two or more family units, accounted for the remaining 35 per cent.

Building permits issued in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area during May authorized 79 per cent of all housing construction within the unincorporated places of Fulton, DeKalb and Cobb Counties. Of this number, 44 per cent were scheduled for Fulton County, 33 per cent for DeKalb County, and the remaining 2 per cent were to be built in Cobb County. Approximately 15 per cent of the total authorizations were for dwelling units to be constructed within the city limits of Atlanta, while the remaining 6 per cent were for homes in all other incorporated places within the metropolitan area.

The average construction cost, not selling price, of the single family homes started in May was estimated by the Atlanta builders to be \$7,400, a drop of \$300 from

last month, but \$200 above a year ago. The cost figures usually vary each month with the size and type of project for construction. Average construction cost given above excludes sales profit, selling cost, cost of land and site improvements, and all non-construction expenses such as architectural and engineering fees. It covers only the cost of labor, materials, subcontracted work, and that part of the builders' overhead and profit chargeable directly to the construction project.

Blair, leader of the opposition to the project temporarily enjoined the city with an injunction signed by Judge Virlyn P. Moore, of Fulton Superior Court.

Mayor Welsch announced that the straw vote has been tentatively planned for next Friday from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. at the regular City balloting places.

PEOPLE'S REFERENDUM

Marietta To Vote On Constitution Negro Homes

By JIM BETTS

MARIETTA—Mayor Sam Welsch has announced he will conduct a referendum on the controversial Negro housing question at his own expense. The scrappy lawyer-mayor told Judge Howell Brooke, of Cobb Superior Court, that he would find out whether Marietta citizens wanted the million-dollar slum clearance project or not, and without breaking any laws.

The Mayor's statement came after a hearing in which Judge Brooke upheld an injunction preventing the voters of Marietta from going to the polls July 14 and deciding the fate of the project.

In handing down the decision making the injunction permanent, Judge Brooke told the Mayor and the Marietta Housing Authority they could not "go to bat twice" for their plan to put the housing project in the Mulberry-Cole Streets area. "The case has already been appealed to Superior Court," Brooke said, "and therefore you cannot pursue two remedies for the same situation."

The housing stir-up began last month when former Mayor L. M. (Rip) Blair and several residents objected to placing the Negro project in their neighborhood. The City Planning Commission denied the appeal of the housing au-

MARIETTA—Mariettans voted overwhelmingly in favor of a proposed \$1,000,000 Negro housing project Friday in what was called "the most unusual election ever held here."

The vote was 1,458 "for" and 72 "against" clearing slums in the Mulberry-Cole Street area and erecting a 125-family Negro project.

Mayor Sam Welsch said the endorsement in a "people's referendum" cleared the way for a public hearing. He said City Council could overrule the Marietta Planning Commission and the Marietta Board of Appeals and rezone the property for the project.

Balloting broke all records for special elections. The previous record was 998 persons who voted on a bond issue.

But the election was "unusual" in other ways, too. Hoot boxes were used as ballot boxes.

At least one voting "booth" was on a downtown sidewalk. The election was not staged officially—but unofficially by the "people of Marietta."

Some citizens refused to vote at all, doggedly insisting the election was illegal.

The Mayor was threatened with a "stay at the jailhouse for per-mitting the voting."

Those were some of the side-lights as voters marked their private printed ballots either for or against "Slum Clearance and the Marietta Housing Project in the Mulberry-Cole Area."

The election had been enjoined by Judge Brooke, of Cobb Superior Court, and therefore was on an unofficial basis.

Mayor Welsch, who financed the referendum out of his own pocket, said opponents of the proposed Negro housing project "tried to prevent the election because they knew the people would vote overwhelmingly for it."

Former Mayor L. M. "Rip" Blair and several other citizens took out an injunction forbidding the city-wide referendum, which Judge Brooke signed.

Blair said he was against building the Negro project on the proposed site "because it is in a white residential section." He pointed out that both the Marietta Planning Commission and the Marietta Board of Appeals had turned down efforts to rezone the affected property.

Negro Project Given Okay In Record Marietta Vote

By KATHERINE BARNWELL
Constitution Staff Writer

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Illegal since it was merely a "straw vote" held by the people—not the city.

"No tax money was spent," he said. "We used hat boxes instead of the regular ballot boxes—and used no city equipment."

As for a threat by Atty. Guy Roberts that the jailhouse yawns for him, Mayor Welsch smiles:

"If they throw me in jail, the people have promised to bring me fried chicken, steak and even a television set. I might be better off."

The Fifth Ward polling place was located on the sidewalk because officials of the Federal Savings & Loan Company (usual voting place) opposed the referendum. When it began to rain, Ward Manager Sidney Bremer picked up the card table and hat ballot box and moved the "booth" under a theater marquee—still on the sidewalk.

"We offer curb service," he laughed.

Mayor Welsch contended the site selected for the project already was inhabited by Negroes living in the worst slums you ever saw."

He said the referendum was not



FULTON COUNTY EQUIPMENT REMOVING DIRT FROM PRIVATE TRACT

Action Brings Protest from Grove Park Residents.

Constitution Staff Photo—Hugh Stovall

Digging Arouses New Protest Against Negro Housing Project

Grove Park residents threw fresh vigor into their rezoning fight to prevent erection of a Negro apartment project on former Fulton County property as County Public Works equipment moved onto the now privately owned tract.

A large dragline scoop and several trucks operated by county employees and marked "Fulton County" began hacking away at an embankment at the Northeast corner of Simpson Road and West Lake Ave., N. W.

County Manager A. E. Fuller revealed a hurried investigation by Public Works Director Turner McDonald showed their purpose was to get dirt to use as "fill" on a grading and paving job at Tiger Flowers Drive about half a mile distant and to repair an unnamed washout nearby.

Fuller added the County frequently had to go to private property to get dirt if the owner permitted. In this instance, he said, some employee may not have known of the recent sale and failed to call the owner.

McDonald investigated following protests telephoned by Grove Park residents that the county had

no legal right to use its equipment in private construction work.

The excavation site is described as part of a 43-acre tract, sale of which had been approved July 3 by a 3-2 vote of County commissioners. Fred B. Wilson, Atlanta real estate developer who bought the tract for \$26,500, and C. E. Williams have petitioned for rezoning of a 200-by-1,050-foot strip from R-4 to A-1 apartment use.

The strip is located on another part of the tract.

The Planning Commission deferred action on the rezoning following a well attended hearing Tuesday. This was to give Wilson an opportunity to present final plans.

Grove Park white and Negro leaders oppose the rezoning, stat-

ing it would renew racial strife which subsided several years ago with the establishment of a dividing area through the tract.

Meanwhile, opponents of the rezoning announced that a five-man committee of the Grove Park Civic League was employing an attorney to direct their fight with funds collected at a called meeting this week.

They also revealed the organization of a West Fulton Business Men's Association with the announced purpose of opposing any zoning change which may tend to destroy the present racial harmony.

CITY HALL NEWS

Negro Housing Project Gets Federal Funds

By HERMAN HANCOCK

President Truman has given the "go signal" to a \$10,000,000 low-rent housing development in Atlanta, the first project in a \$30,000,000 slum clearance and redevelopment program for the city.

James H. Therrell, Executive Director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, was in Washington as the President affixed his signature to the final allocation of Federal funds for the improvement.

The development will consist of 990 Negro units known as the Carver Community, located in the Lakewood Park area near the George Washington Carver School.

Under the redevelopment plan, occupants of slum areas will be moved to the new units and the vacated properties will be open for redevelopment by private interests. The local government in co-operation with housing experts will assist private interests in getting possession of the vacated property and will advise concerning its use.

Another application for a \$315,553 loan has been filed with the Housing and Home Finance Agency to help plan slum clearance for Atlanta, but no action has been taken on it.

man of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, which is making the studies, said the program should be properly financed or scrapped. The group was advised to contact members of City Council's Finance Committee. In addition to White, others in the group included Richard Rich, of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; Oby Brewer, of the Metropolitan Planning Commission; John O. Chiles, of the Atlanta Housing Authority; Fred Wilson, Real Estate developer, and Gene Craig, of the Atlanta Real Estate Board.

FHA Accepts \$6,177,900 Mortgages

Colored Chicagoians
To Erect And Buy
694-Apartment Project

CHICAGO (NNPA) — E. J. Kelly, district director of the

Federal Housing Administration, announced last Saturday that his office had granted approval to begin construction of Parkway Garden Homes, mutual-owner apartments.

Permission to proceed followed formal closing of the mortgage transaction at the Chicago FHA office. Construction will go forward rapidly, it was said.

Noting that the project is the largest colored mutual-owner housing development in the nation, Mr. Kelly said:

"THIS IS AN important milestone in the production of housing for minority groups through private initiative, and demonstrates what can be accomplished when individuals of firm purpose band together to secure badly needed housing.

"We in FHA are proud to be identified with Parkway Garden Homes and to have been instrumental in assisting some of our citizens to find suitable quarters which they are ready, willing and able to pay for."

"There remains a vast relatively untapped field for private builders in the production of housing for minority groups."

PARKWAY GARDEN Homes will be built on the site of the old White City Amusement Park

between South Park and Calumet avenue from 63d to 66th streets. Covering a plot of some thirteen acres, the apartments will be in thirty-five buildings, of which twenty-four will be three-story walk-ups and eleven will be eight-story elevator structures. There also will be a community center, including an elementary public school, a day nursery, and various kinds of shopping facilities.

The 694 apartments will be about equally divided among two, three, five and six bedroom units. Plans call for a garden type development with a series of courts and landscaped areas interspersed with playgrounds and tot yards.

The buildings will be brick exterior, fireproof and designed to provide the maximum in light, air and ventilation. Heating will be of the radiant type.

Ownership in the project is represented by certificates of beneficial interest purchased by individuals as owner-occupants. Operation of the project will be entrusted to managing trustees selected by the certificate holders.

The present board consists of William A. Beaudry, landscape architect; Earl B. Dickerson, attorney; George P. Ellis, public accountant; Loring B. Moore, attorney; Henry K. and John T. Holsman, architects, and Charles Sacton, coal dealer.

Julius Thomas, who represents World War II veterans among the owners, is supervising the sale of shares of beneficial interest. Some 330 certificates already have been subscribed for. Of this number, 150 are owners.

Holsman, Holsman, Klekamp and Taylor, architects, designed the project. Mr. Moore acted as attorney for the group in working out a trust agreement. Two FHA-insured mortgages were arranged through County Trust Company of Tarrytown, New York. One mortgage is for \$2,530,900 and covers 290 units and the other is for \$3,647,000 and covers 404 units.

Housing-Bill

Final Vote

Is Postponed

Am. 2-3-50
Banking Group Moves

To Prevent Abuses

Washington, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Administration's new housing program underwent some alterations today, but a Senate banking subcommittee put off a final vote on the multi-billion-dollar measure until Monday.

The chief change made by the committee was to write in a provision designed to prevent excessive or under-the-table payments on all Government-insured projects. Federal housing officials at present have authority to crack down in some cases.

Senator Sparkman (D., Ala.), chairman of the subcommittee, said the new rule "should tighten up on these abuses of which we have heard from time to time."

'Socialistic,' Some Say

He did not explain the delay in acting on the middle-income-housing bill, which would provide up to \$2,000,000,000 in Government-backed loans to co-operatives and other nonprofit organizations that would undertake the actual housing construction. Some Republicans have assailed the proposal as socialistic.

Senator Bricker (R., Ohio) said he was opposed to the program because it is "just another direct Government lending program under a new guise." Bricker said, however, he would not delay action on the bill.

Senator Flanders (R., Vt.) said he would vote for the co-operative-housing program "if they change a couple of its provisions."

FLORIDA PHYSICIAN BUILDS 80 - UNIT HOUSING PROJECT

The early anticipated completion of the 80-unit housing development in Brown's subdivision of Miami, Fla., constructed by Dr. W.B. Sawyer, with the assistance and financing from the Federal Housing Administration, serve as one of the first indications of possible relief of the critical minority housing needs, according to views of leaders of that city.

The minority group housing situation in Miami is probably more depressing than in any other city of comparable size and wealth in the U.S. This current development under construction by a leading Negro citizen is significant in that it demonstrates the active interest of the FHA in the minority group housing problem of this area; and may be considered a strong indication of a growing trend.

Dr. Sawyer, sponsor who named the project Alberta Heights in honor of his wife is a pioneer Physician of Miami, a member of Dade Co., Medical Assn., and the Nat'l. Medical Assn. He is one of the founders of Christian Hospital and during his work for 12 years with City and State Board of Health determined to in some way help alleviate the appalling slum conditions. Together with his son, he now owns and operates the Mary Elizabeth Hotel.

GOOD LOCATION

Alberta Heights faces Northwest 27th Ave., and is between Northwest 49th and 50th Sts., in a section of town known as Brown's Subdivision, which is one of the better areas for minority group housing. Directly in front is transportation which reaches downtown Miami in about ten minutes. In the immediate vicinity are adequate commercial and amusement facilities; and schools are easily accessible.

There are to be a total of 80 units, occupying almost three acres of land. The apartments are planned for efficiency as well as beauty; and are to be equipped with aluminum blinds, gas refrigerators and stoves and automatic hot water heaters. A laundry building furnished with washing machines, will be available to tenants.

A great deal of thought and careful study went into the preconstruction planning of Alberta Heights. The district office of the Federal Housing Administration enlisted the services of the FHA Racial Relations Advisor serving that area; and the developers were given all the technical assistance and advice possible to insure a successful undertaking. Dr. Sawyer also had the competent assistance of his business adviser Mr. Terrell Shrader in working out many construction details.

As conceived and as it is being executed, Alberta Heights will not only be a monument to the civic interest and business ingenuity of Dr. Sawyer and his associates; but will aid in lessening the density of Negro population in the congested central Negro area; and certainly seems to point the way to substantial relief in what

has been Miami's knottiest problem - the housing of minorities.

George Robert Barnett, a native of Cambridge, Ohio, and son-in-law of Dr. Sawyer, will manage Alberta Heights. Young Barnett is a graduate of Wilberforce State College and a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 1-12-50

Housing Improves in W. Palm Beach

By CLIFTON CULLEN
WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. — The housing situation here has improved some since veterans projects have been erected and some businessmen have reached the conclusion that exorbitant prices for dilapidated buildings are unfair.

But in the meantime, a three-room house with no conveniences renting for \$10 a week, was hurriedly accepted by a tenant recently. The shack also was infested with vermin.

Funeral services were held at Payne Chapel AME Church last week for Mrs. Minnie Horn. The Rev. S. A. Cousin, pastor, officiated. The Coleman Funeral Home had charge of the services. Mrs. Horn was an active worker in civic affairs.

Dr. and Mrs. Warren Collie's new fire proof apartment is nearing completion. It is being built on the old homestead site at Third and R Aves.

Mrs. Mayme H. Frederick, superintendent of the County Home, was honored recently for her 25 years of work with underprivileged children. Members of both races attended the event.

The Opportunity Club, Mrs. Lula E. Weston, presiding officer, recently moved into new quarters. Roosevelt High School recently held a celebration marking the improvements made. W. B. Stewart and his staff were in charge. Lake Lytal Chairman spoke.

Negroes Voice Surprise Over Housing Protests

By C. W. GREENLEA

Atlanta Negroes were surprised Friday to learn that a proposed 2,000 unit Federal Housing Project to be constructed on city property by the Atlanta Housing Authority had caused a protest meeting of local whites.

The low-income project, born of a tremendous shortage of homes for Negroes, is the first large-scale development proposed for colored citizens in recent years. It was approved by the governing board as one of the first projects under the new Truman Housing Act to relieve overcrowded and slum-clearing conditions in the nation.

NOT LAKEWOOD

Citizens were at a loss for an explanation of the protests from whites. It was pointed out that the project site is located in an historically Negro community, known generally as "South Atlanta." Homes are to be constructed on land adjacent to old Clark University, now Carver High School, and extend to the Lakewood Amusement Park. At no single point will the project connect with property owned by white people. One observer pointed out that the housing project had been given a misnomer by calling it "Lakewood Heights Project." Lakewood Heights is a section of whites located several blocks east of the South Atlanta colored section.

The new project will face South Pryor Road, where Negroes have owned and lived for more than fifty years. Old timers refer to the Pryor Road front of the project as "Joyland Park" and recall days of romping through the woods around old Clark.

URBAN LEAGUE COMMENT

Robert A. Thompson, Atlanta Urban League official who has been a leading figure in influencing new housing for Negroes, commented on a statement attributed to County Commissioner Jim Aldridge, that he doubted the wisdom of placing a large housing project on vacant land, and that he is "opposed to the construction of any housing which might cause an upheaval and dispute between our white and colored people...."

Thompson said that the new Federal Housing Act of 1949 makes it almost impossible to build housing projects without constructing them on vacant land. The Act provides for "redevelopment and slum clearance," but prevents the tearing down of slums where people live until

2-Week Delay Granted In Housing Zone Rift

BY CHARLES W. GREENLEA

White residents of the Lakewood Heights section succeeded Wednesday in delaying City Planning Commission's consideration of zoning city-owned land in the South Atlanta section for apartment use.

The Planning Commission voted to defer action on the zoning matter until January 25, after Attorney Ellis Barrett, former Fulton County Commissioner, representing white property owners and residents of Lakewood Heights, argued that people who live in the Lakewood white section, which is located several blocks from South Atlanta, had not been properly notified of the hearing.

The zoning hearing had been scheduled by city administration leaders announced plans for a 2,000 unit low-cost public housing project that would be developed on the property along the east side of Pryor Road adjacent to the Carver Vocational-High School and extending to Lakewood Amusement Park.

Attorneys Barrett, Francis Fife, Mose Hayes, and Miss Mamie Booth, talking for the white protestors, made three unsuccessful stabs at having the zoning question dismissed entirely, then asked for deferment.

Accompanying a petition reportedly signed by 600 people, over 200 whites filled the City Council chamber for the hearing. Less than a dozen Negroes were present.

CAN'T ZONE FOR RACE

Attorney Fife asked the commission at the outset if the property were being zoned "to place a Negro housing project there?" Walter McNeal, Jr. member of the planning body, apprised him of the fact that "we don't zone for race, color, or creed." T. Elton Drake, commission chairman added that the matter before the commission was an ordinance that would classify certain property "for apartment use." He described the property as that bounded by Claire Drive, Pryor Rd., the north line of Land Lot 72 and the east line of Land Lot 72.

Attorney Barrett had first offered a motion that the zoning request be dismissed on the grounds that the property, although owned by

the city, lies outside the city limits, and that the city has no authority to zone there. The commission decided to consider that question later in executive session; then the spokesman for the objectors protested that if the proposed project were for the purpose of "slum clearance" it should not be placed on the vacant land, and added that "under the city charter," the city "can't go into the apartment house business and has no authority to build apartment houses."

He asked again that the request be dismissed on these grounds, but his associate, Attorney Fife, amended the motion to say "hold in abeyance" rather than "dismiss." Asked if this meant a motion to "table" the request, Mr. Barrett answered "yes, for at least two weeks." This request was granted.

In the white residents' written petition, it was reportedly set forth that 8,000 Negroes from the slums of Atlanta would move into the area, that the project is too big for the area, and that the land is not suitable for housing. The group, it was said, intends to appeal to the County Planning Commission if the city body turns down their plea and failing there, would seek court action.

Negro residents of the South Atlanta and Summerhill sections, it was learned, were planning a meeting at the Butler Street YMCA immediately following a meeting of the Atlanta Negro Voters League. The group will study plans for housing and slum clearance which affect the entire Southside section.

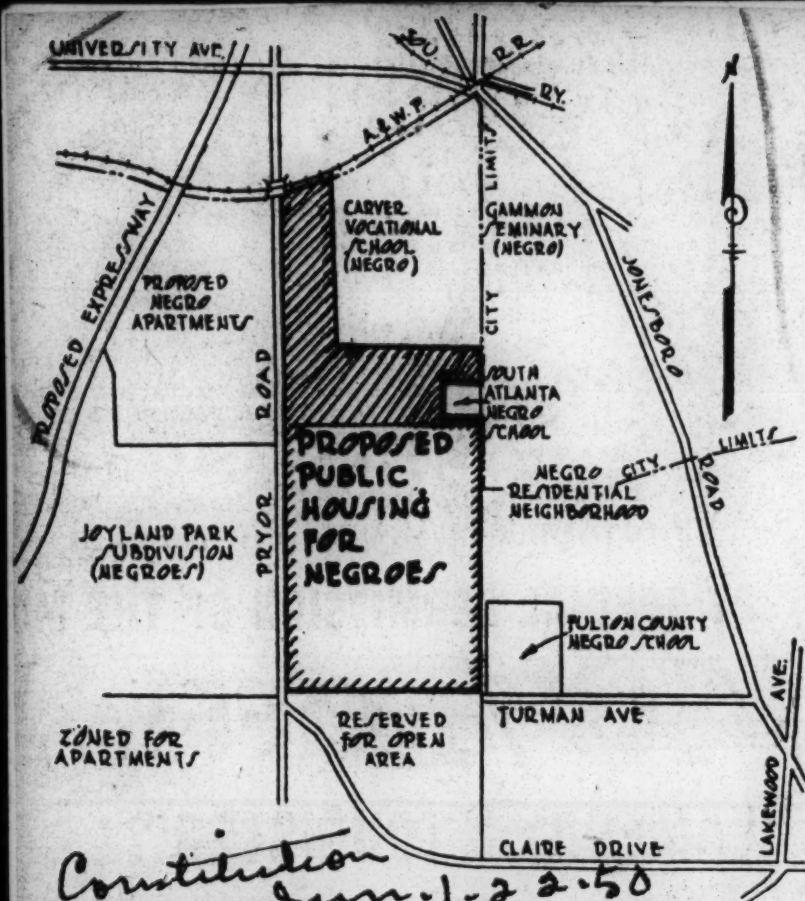
Named To Mayor's Housing Committee To Dissolve Tension

Following the request of several West End white leaders that he appoint an interracial committee to attempt a peaceful solution to housing troubles in the Mozley park section, Ernest Brewer, Mayor Hartsfield's executive secretary, acting for the mayor, has asked seven Negro leaders to join on the committee.

The seven are: Atty. A. T. Walden, R. A. Thompson, T. M. Alexander, Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, J. H. Calhoun, Dr. Benjamn E. Mays, and W. H. Aiken.

Among the West End representatives appointed are leaders of the West End Business Men's Association, the West End Lions Club, Optimist, Kiwanis and Civitan Clubs.

Just what approaches the group would use to work out the West End housing troubles could not be learned. Several members of the Negro group told the World that they would not be parties to setting of any so-called racial "boundary lines," pointing out that the United States Supreme Court had already outlawed such limits as being against the Constitution of the United States.



HOUSING COMPROMISE PLAN—The above drawing outlines a proposed compromise calling for erection of 900 Negro housing units on property at Lakewood. The "reserved" triangle at bottom, center, represents the 25-acre suggested buffer of unused land between white and Negro areas. Shaded area, top center, is owned by the Methodist Church. The city-owned property is shown in white.

900-Unit Negro Housing Proposal Up to Planners

By HERMAN HANCOCK

The City Planning Commission Wednesday will be asked to adopt a scaled-down low rental housing development for Negroes on unused portions of city-owned Lakewood Park and an area owned by the Methodist Church.

Col. Wyont Bean, Engineer-Secretary of the Commission, has prepared a compromise plan calling for 900 units costing an estimated \$7,200,000, and providing a 25-acre buffer between white and Negro settlements in the area.

He said he will recommend adoption of the compromise plan at a special commission session set for 2 p. m. Wednesday at the City Hall.

Original plans announced by the Atlanta Housing Authority sought to erect 2,000 units costing an estimated \$16,000,000, but housing officials are said to have agreed to the compromise because of vigorous objections raised to

'Frisco Bans Jim Crow From Housing Sites

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — After waging a terrific battle which almost cost this city the much-needed 3,000 unit, \$30,000,000 development, the Housing Authority, and the Board of Supervisors, buried the hatchet last Monday and agreed that San Francisco's future low-cost public rental units would be non-discriminatory.

Negroes, Orientals and whites will be housed in order of their application.

The Housing Commissioners agreed to a "compromise" put forth by Supervisor J. Joseph Sullivan declaring the Authority's "neighborhood pattern" policy would prevail on 1741 existing units and 1200 "deferred" units now ready for construction.

The much-anticipated 3,000 unit, \$30,000,000 development, however, will be free of any type of segregation.

The Supervisors had ordered the abolition of segregation in future housing. They had recommended that the "neighborhood pattern," under which housing units would be built in a particular section of the city for the race that happens to live there, would be abandoned in all public housing. Legally the Supervisors would be unable to enforce any such retroactivity.

Housing Authority officials expect the new multi-million-dollar development will be under construction "within two years."

The Commissioners met last Thursday morning to sign an application for a \$450,000 advance loan from the federal government.

On March 15, through an agreement with the U. S. Census Bureau, a 90-day survey will be made of local housing needs. After that, sites will be chosen, contracts let and then construction will begin.

Marietta Board Denies Negro Housing Area

MARIETTA, June 7—The Zoning Board of Appeals upheld a City Planning Commission decision against a site for a planned Negro Housing project here Wednesday and denied the group the right to develop the hotly disputed Mulberry-Cole Street area.

The controversial area, described by Housing Authority attorneys as the city's worst slum area, lies directly behind fashionable Cherokee Street.

The Housing Authority has indicated it will appeal the decision to the Cobb Superior Court.

Ed Baskin, Housing Authority spokesman, asked that the appeal body give approval for the site so building on the \$1,000,000 project could begin late this Summer. More than \$5,000 has already been spent in preliminary surveys on the 125-unit project, he said.

"Congregating 125 Negro families in the backyard of a decent, respectable white district would harm both whites and Negroes," former Mayor L. M. Blair charged in opposing the building site. Blair joined with Thurston Worley and Claud Hicks, attorneys for white property owners on Cherokee Street, to lead the opposition.



Top photo shows Mrs. F. H. Roosevelt presenting a flower to one of the girl dancers who participated in the demolition program of the area that eventually became the Brewster Homes Project in 1936 which was the first of its kind for Negroes. The occasion was broadcast over a coast-to-coast network. If the little girl now a young Miss will identify herself, she can obtain the autographed photo by Mrs. Roosevelt from the Tribune office at 2146 St. Antoine.

Mayor Cobo, bottom photo, surrounded by members of the Common Council, Housing Commission and other city officials, breaking ground for the 738-dwelling Frederick Douglass Apartments last Friday afternoon. The new, low income housing project is directly south of the existing Brewster Homes project. First units will be ready within a year with all the first block being completed in about 18 months.



46a 1950

Housing (North Carolina)

~~Charlotte, N. C.~~ has stricken references to racial segregation from its application for low-rent public housing and consequently has received an allotment of 200 additional units, from 400 to 600. White House pressure spurred the action, but it is nevertheless noteworthy and shows that times are changing.

Protestants Urge End Segregated Housing

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The National Convocation of the City Church—embracing some 30,000,000 protestants—urged an end to segregated housing last week during its two-day session here.

High point of the discussion on the proposal was the answer given to a southern minister, who didn't want the convocation to "tell the people of the South what to do." The minister, Rev. Oscar Gruninger of St. Louis, was promptly answered by Rev. Walter Laetach, of Indianapolis.

Rev. Laetach told the session the "time has come for the church to take a stand, regardless of the South."

"If we don't like the Negro," he continued, "let's say so. If we believe he is a human being, then let's make it evident."

"For years," he declared, "I have lived as a neighbor to a Negro family and I have found them to be the grandest people in the world."

Later a resolution was passed urging administration of both public and private large-scale housing programs in every part of the country to apply the principle of non-segregation. "We believe," the resolution stated, "that the church through its ministry, must do all in its power to interpret to its whole constituency, and especially to those who are promoting these projects, this principle of meeting the needs of people regardless of race, creed, color or national origin."

Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, New York Methodist, urged the audience to practice the "cell principle," which he said Communists had found "so effective."

"One active cell of a half-dozen persons," he added "can change the spirit of a church or community. We need little centers of intense devotion within our organizations to put Christ's principles into practice in ways which we cannot expect the crowd to attempt."

Break Ground For New Carver Homes; Many Notables Present

scored 825-30
Memphis Item.
Ground-breaking and slum clearance for the Carver Homes, a new healthful modern and low rental project being built by Wallace E. Johnson, Inc. was held at 4:30 Friday afternoon on a beautiful site at Johnson and Tilman streets in Binghampton. The Carver Homes takes its name from the famous scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver. Actual wrecking of an old building and building of a new one were in evidence at the ground-breaking.

H. Smythe, serving as Master of Ceremonies first introduced Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Co., and Tri-State Bank who defined the home as the basis of all civilization.

He also stated that understanding between Negroes and Whites has brought about much prosperity in Memphis. Next speaker Rev. J. A. McDaniel, Executive Secretary of the Memphis Urban League, expressed his enthusiasm over the new project and the eager interest of White friends for improvement of Negro Housing.

Joseph Fowler, Executive Director of Memphis Housing gave statistics on housing in Memphis and told how Wallace Johnson had tried to please property owners in buying up the property for the site. For one family where there was sentimental attachments, he bought a lot and moved the lady's home on it. Frank Cartwright, president of the National Association of Home Builders of Washington, D. C. spoke and commended Mr. Johnson stating that his accomplishments would be carried out as a pattern throughout the country.

B. W. Honer, State Director for F. H. A., introduced the speaker for the occasion, Daniel M. Atston, Assistant to Commissioner of Federal Housing Administration who also congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Johnson, Marks and Bensdoff and the National Bank of Commerce for making the financing of this project possible. In his talk he assured the Negro population that he and the Commissioner were behind Negro Housing.

Mr. Johnson, with his bit of wit spoke, thanking the city, its officials and the F. H. A. for helping to "make his dream come true." He said that he hoped it would serve as an inspiration to others to go and help build a bigger

and better America and bring about a better understanding between races. Here he pointed out that the project was named for one of the world's most outstanding citizens, Dr. Carver.

Other citizens introduced during the evening were Mrs. Wallace E. Johnson, Mrs. Will Fowler, chairman, City Beautiful; Admiral and Mrs. Martin from the Naval Base; Bose McKissick, Nashville architect; Louis Johnson, Executive Secretary, Memphis Negro Chamber of Commerce; Ted Kimbrell; Mr. Dick Holloday, Marks and Bensdorf, and Mrs. Marie Wathen.

Housing executives present were Misses Cornelia Crenshaw, LeMoyné Garden's Manager Joe Lee Nelson, manager Foote Homes; his assistant, Robert Roberson; W. F. Nabors, Manager of Dixie Homes, first Housing Project in Memphis for Negroes.

Tenants of the New Carver Homes will be furnished with electric refrigerators, gas stoves, venetian blinds and hot water heaters. Kitchen and baths lined with enameled tile boards. Both kitchen and bath have built-in cabinets and linoleum covered countered tops. Each apartment has an unusual amount of closet storage space and the walls are attractively papered in pastel shades. Heating is by gravity flow-gas-fired hot air furnaces. Playground equipment will be furnished for the children.



Richmond Area Rent Office Equipment Leaving for Regional Office in Atlanta

Forty-six of These Five-Foot Filing Cabinets Were Hauled Away by Truck

Richmond Area Rent Records Are Shipped to Atlanta Office

The various pieces, including lamps, desks, chairs and typewriters, will be distributed among Virginia public schools and colleges.

The Richmond rent office closed its doors late yesterday afternoon. They had opened for the first time on Dec. 1, 1942.

Rent control in the Old Dominion ends at midnight tomorrow and residents must refer any rent control business to the Atlanta Office of the Housing Expediter.

All of the Richmond records, however, will not remain in Atlanta, according to McDonald Wellford, local area rent director.

Richmond's records have been chosen—along with those of only a few other cities—to be filed in permanent government archives in Washington.

Furniture in the Richmond rent control office will be presented to the Virginia State Department of Education, Wellford said.

Name Dr. Franklin Frazier To Housing Research Committee

4-13-50

Los Angeles
Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, chairman of the sociology department at Howard University, and author of "The Negro Family in the United States," and "The Negro in the United States," has been appointed to the Housing Research Advisory Committee, by Housing and Home Financing Administrator Raymond M. Foley.

46a
Formerly president of the American Sociological Society, Dr. Frazier will serve with such liberals as Dr. Louis Wirth, president of the American Council on Race Relations, and Bryn J. Hovde, president of the New School for Social Research. The committee will hold its first meeting next Monday.

Dr. Frazier and the twenty-five other prominent men who are experienced in the field, will give advice and guidance on the entire housing research program. The committee will also serve as a continuing board of review, and will perform other vital functions with a view toward bringing about cost reductions in housing both public and private.

Death Claims a Negro Child; Mother Couldn't Find Housing

By Anne Braden

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (FP). — A 5-year-old Negro child, Odell Murphy, died here of pneumonia contracted in a coal shed where he was living because of Louisville's housing shortage. Police put his mother, Flora M. Murphy, 29, in jail on a charge of neglecting the child.

Mrs. Murphy said she had been looking all winter for a job and a better place to live. She told this story:

"We moved into the shed last November because we didn't have any other place to go. I knew it wasn't any decent place to live. I've looked everywhere for a decent place, but I couldn't find it.

"I was afraid the boy was getting sick. He was cold most of the time. We had two rooms and there wasn't any heat at all in one of them. The other one had a stove but it was cold too. The roof leaked all the time—the water came right down on your bed while you were sleeping.

"I couldn't find work. I got laid off at a tobacco plant almost two years ago and I haven't been able to get anything steady since. I had good jobs during the war and I went back to all those places—but they don't seem to have any jobs anymore. The only thing I could get was day work once in a while."

★

MRS. MURPHY had finally found a better place to live on the day before her son died. She left the boy with a neighbor, Mrs. Myrtle Morris, while she went to try to get money from a relief agency to pay rent on the new place.

Mrs. Morris also lives in a ramshackle coal shed. It has no wind-down at all and the roof leaks in several places. Mrs. Morris was sick in bed. She said:

"It was cold and snowing, but I couldn't get up to build a fire. The boy was on a chair by my bed. He fell off and was very sick but I couldn't get up to help him."

Called by another neighbor, police found the child lying on a



DEATH TRAP—Mrs. Anna Allen (above) stands outside the Louisville, Ky., coal shed where five-year-old Odell Murphy was found dying from bronchial pneumonia. Below, Mrs. Myrtle Morris points to the coal pit where the child fell a short time before he died.

coal pile in the freezing shed. They took him to General Hospital, where he died soon afterward.

CORONER GEORGE DWYER listed bronchial pneumonia as the cause of death. He said it was his opinion that the boy died "more because of environment than neglect."

He added: "It may look like neglect to some people because they don't live like that. But the child was raised in a coal shed. He probably wasn't neglected any more on the day he died than he had been all his life."

Capt. William Kiefer of the City Crime Prevention Bureau said Mrs. Murphy's statement to police indicated that she had been "living in back alleys and coal sheds ever since she was 16 years old."

"It is a sordid story," he said. "She has had a rough life—mighty far from what we call civilization, almost like animals."

Kiefer declared that Mrs. Murphy was "only one among many. The alleys are filled with people living like that, both white and Negro."

(A Health Dept. survey has shown 3,000 families living in coal sheds, chicken coops and similar housing in Louisville.)

"But if we made all those people move out, what would we do with them?" Kiefer asked. "There are no decent places to live for rents they can pay."

He offered no solution.

Homes Project For Negroes

Gets Go Sign

President Truman yesterday gave the Municipal Housing Administration a go-ahead on its new 560-unit housing project for Negroes.

Administrator Nicholas H. Dosker said the President's approval was included in a telegram from John Taylor Egan, national public housing administrator.

The approval covers a maximum development program to cost \$6,296,000. The money will be raised by the sale of Municipal Housing administration bonds. Dosker said an initial P.H.A. loan of about \$248,000 will be made within a week for the purchase of land.

Site of the project is between Young avenue and the K. & I. Railroad spur, from 32d to 35th Streets. Contracts should be let by the end of September, Dosker said.

\$7,000,000 Negro Housing Project Slated at Capital

Self-Contained Center Is
Planned at Baton Rouge

(The Associated Press)
Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 6—
Plans for a \$7,000,000 Negro
housing subdivision here have
been announced by the Crawford
Corporation.

W. M. Crawford, president of
the contracting firm, said the
community, located on the north
outskirts of Baton Rouge, will be
"self-contained." He said it will
include a shopping recreational,
school and church facilities.

Crawford said plans are for the
210-acre site to be divided into
133 building lots upon which one-
to-three-bedroom homes will be
erected.

Crawford said he believes the
subdivision will be "the only col-
ored community in the country so
completely self-contained and
planned from the ground up." He
said the homes will be covered
by veterans' administration and
federal housing financing regula-
tions.

He said engineering parties are
now working on the site and ac-
tual construction probably will
start about March 1.

Can Mother and Baby Live on \$50 a Month?

By Lillian Long

NEW ORLEANS, La.—It takes a truly epic quality for
one lie to stand out among the colorful and complicated lies
which enliven the pages of the two main New Orleans news-
papers—the Times Picayune and the Item. Of such quality, how-
ever, is the blandly insolent pro-
nouncement of the Department of
Welfare that hitherto it has been
"giving people on relief 100 per-
cent of their needs" but will now
be forced, grieving, to "cut it to
75 percent or less."

ABOUT ONE-QUARTER or a
little less of these are old-age "as-
sistance" grants. The other three-
quarters are families—two people
or more. "I don't see how they
figure," says the old lady on \$26
a month. "It's too much for my
mind."

It's fantastic, of course, to ask
how she lives on that sum. She
doesn't live, she merely hopes to
survive from day to day.

"I never see my check," says the
young woman with the two-year-
old baby. "Out of \$50 for the
whole month, \$12.75 goes for rent.
(she has a housing project apart-
ment), \$3.40 or more goes for the
kerosene I need to cook and heat
the house with. They haven't
turned on the gas there yet. It's at
least \$12 a month for the baby's
milk bill. When she was 11 months
old, the baby swallowed a sewing
needle. They can't operate on her
till she's six and now she can eat
hardly anything but milk, so I
have to buy it. And then I go to
the cheap groceries right away and
buy \$20 worth of groceries. Yes,
I buy the cheapest and most filling
foods—like rice and beans and
cereals and grits. It doesn't last
more than two weeks, though.
There's no way in the world to
make that food last more than two
weeks for both of us. And be-

sides that when I get the check I'm
usually in debt for the last month
so \$5 to \$15 has to come out of it
before I start.
"In the middle of the month, I
run out of food, that's all. I just
run out. I come up and stay with
my sister and eat with her. If I
didn't have a family to come to
when I run out—I don't know.
As it is, I have to borrow the last
part of every month and pay it
back when the check comes."

Everyday necessities? She's been
so long without them that she
doesn't know what it's like to have
them. It was this young woman
whose baby, a few weeks ago, was
running a high fever. At Charity
Hospital they told her the baby
had to have penicillin. But, they
said, you must pay \$1.20 for the
penicillin.

★ WHERE DOES A MOTHER

on \$50 a month get \$1.20 for
penicillin? Lucky I was able to
borrow it," she says. "I don't know,
seems to me if the baby had of
been dying for penicillin—seems
to me they'd almost let her die if
I couldn't get that \$1.20."

And now a cut in relief! Theor-
etically the reason is a decrease in
the intake of sales tax money, out
of which funds for the Department
of Welfare are budgeted. The de-
crease is because people are buy-
ing less and therefore paying less
in sales taxes. Actually, the cor-
rupt political machine which con-
trols the Louisiana State treasury
is determined to keep its full meas-
ure of profit and graft and to make
the most needy section of the pop-

ulation bear the burden of any de-
crease in buying power of the pub-
lic.

It will take a mass demonstra-
tion to make them drop the lies and
admit reality.

Set Ground Kites at Negro Project

(Special to The Times-Picayune)
Shreveport, La., March 1—For-
mal ground-breaking ceremonies
for Shreveport's new \$1,685,000
federal housing project for Ne-
groes will be held Sunday after-
noon, March 19, U. S. Goodman,
chairman of the Shreveport hous-
ing authority, announced Wednes-
day.

Congressman Overton Brooks
of Shreveport will turn the first
spade of dirt for the 270-unit
apartment project, Goodman said.

During the ceremonies, Good-
man said, the project will be dedi-
cated to Shreveport's Negro pop-
ulation, and Negro leaders of the
community will be called upon to
accept the responsibility of en-
forcing the maintenance of the
settlement.

Congressman Brooks revealed
Wednesday that the first federal
checks for construction of both
the Negro project and another
184-unit apartment project for
white families were mailed from
Washington this week.



NEW LOW-COST UNITS NEAR COMPLETION IN ALGIERS

Sell 35 Units in Truman Park, Negro Subdivision

Work Continues on Planned

114-Home Development

With 30 homes almost completed in Truman Park, Algiers, the Aurora Development Company Saturday reported the sale of over one-third of the planned 114 new low-cost units for Negroes.

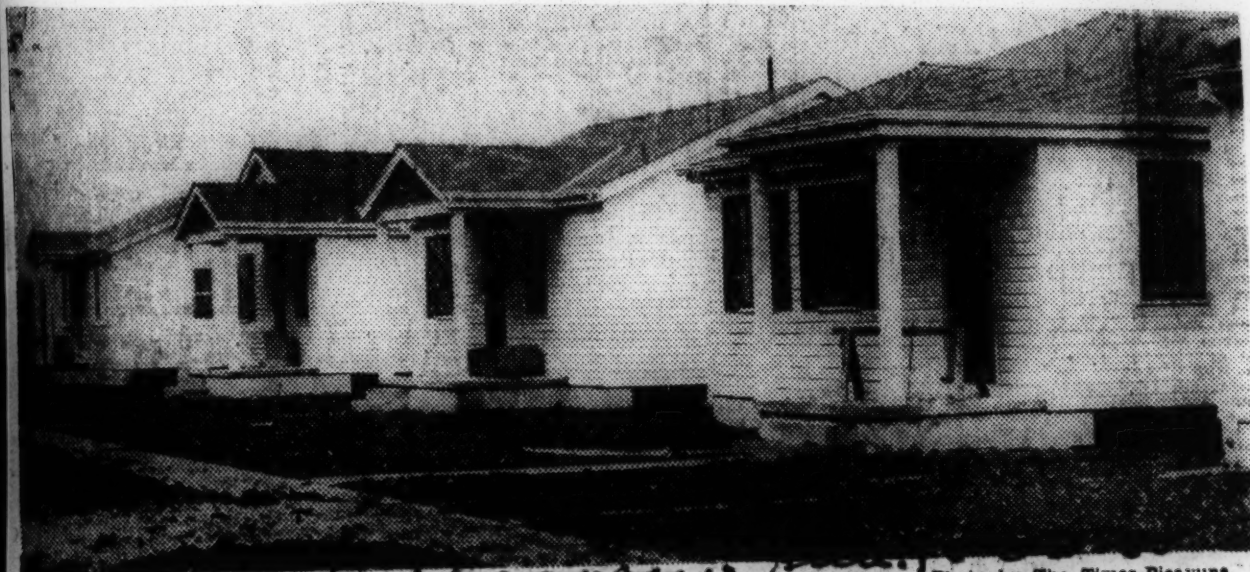
The development is located 2 miles from Canal st. in an area bounded by Whitney, Wall, Sumner and Bringier. To date, besides the 30 almost completed, 54 homes are already framed and 30 are in various stages of construction.

The majority of the units, which are now approved by the veterans administration, having been formerly approved by the federal housing administration, sell for \$6645. They contain living room-dining room combinations, two bedrooms, kitchen and bath.

They are arranged on terraced lots 40 and 50 feet in width, according to Robert Norman of the developing company, and have depths of 120 feet. The streets will be shelled and have concrete sidewalks and curbs.

Kitchens are outfitted with Youngstown units and gas circulating heaters. Other features include asbestos roofing, modern plumbing, asphalt tile flooring and automatic hot water heaters. Homes are on slab foundations.

Architect for the development is Woodward B. Logan and the exclusive agent is Allen Crowder.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

NEGRO HOMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON N. GALVEZ

OPEN NEW NEGRO HOME PROJECT

Times-Picayune
Galvez-Delery, Broussard

Bonus Are Builders

Jun. 10-22-50
A new subdivision of two- and three-bedroom homes for Negroes has been opened by the Galvez Delery Corporation and Broussard Bonus Homes, it was reported by Robert F. Morrow of the developing companies.

New Orleans
The 53-unit development is located at the intersection of St. Maurice ave. and Galvez. It extends on Galvez to Tupelo, and on Tupelo to Delery.

Designed by Rene Gelpi, no two homes have exactly the same exterior or interior, Morrow said. The exteriors are painted in various colors, Morrow said, and interiors were especially finished by an interior decorator.

Special features of the houses are the floor furnaces, 54-inch Youngstown kitchen units, polished oak floors, and the baked enamel wainscoting in tile pattern in the tub alcoves of the bath rooms.

Kitchens and baths are floored in asphalt tile.

One of the neighborhood's special attractions, according to Morrow, is the great number of trees that were spared during construction.

On lots averaging 40 by 100 feet and 45 by 150 feet the homes are selling for \$7800 to \$8300, he said.

All the units are FHA approved and monthly payments are at a minimum of \$39 and a maximum of \$42, Morrow declared.

Built by Bernard and Byrd, general contractors, some of the houses are on paved streets others are on shell streets.

The houses offer all utilities, some have drives, and all have roughed-in space for attic fans, Morrow said.

Morrow said when these are sold the developers plan building 26 more in the area. He said if the demand is satisfactory the companies will further develop other lands in the neighborhood.

Dedicate Negro Homes Sunday

Times-Picayune
The Aurora Development Com.

pany is to formally dedicate Truman Park, Aurora's 114-home Negro subdivision, Sunday.

Ceremonies, including talks from prominent Negro civic leaders, will begin at 3 p. m.

Jun. 10-50
Mayor Morrison, top officials of the Veterans Administration and Federal Housing Administration, Commissioner Glen Clasen, Hampton Gamard of the Whitney Bank, and representatives of the Urban League, have been invited to attend the dedication, according to E. B. Norman Jr., and J. Robert Norman, developers.

The subdivision, in a section bounded by Whitney, Sumner, Wall and Bringier, is offering homes for \$6645.

Some of the homes have been completed and sold, others are under various stages of construction.

Daughter, 2

Sues Parents

Child Wants to Be
Ruled Legitimate

NEWARK

A questionable Baltimore divorce is behind the law suit of a two-year-old child, who is seeking to have the divorce of her parents set aside in order to establish her legitimacy.

The parents are Dr. and Mrs. Harry W. Mickey of Maplewood, N.J. Newark, N.J., jurists are awaiting briefs from lawyers before returning a decision on the complaint filed by their daughter.

The complaint was filed in behalf of the child, Sharon Marlise Mickey, by Mrs. Alverta Robinson of 5 Wallace St., Dr. Mickey's sister-in-law. Mrs. Robinson is listed as guardian of the child.

False Information Charged

The divorce should be nullified, according to the complainant, on the grounds that it was obtained as a result of false information and collusion between Dr. Mickey and his wife.

Both testified that Mrs. Mickey was a bonafied resident of Baltimore at the time of the divorce when she never was such, according to the complaint.

The wife's attorney in the Baltimore divorce was William I. Gosnell. Attorney for the husband was D. Lindsay Baynham, who later was suspended from the bar for two years.

He was charged with "improper conduct" in connection with the divorce proceedings of two out-of-town persons who said he advised them to testify to false local residence.

Circumstances leading up to the present suit were described in petitions as follows: On July 30, 1946, Mrs. Mickey filed suit for separate maintenance, asking \$50 a week.

Later, however, the doctor and his wife resolved their differences and the suit was dismissed.

In 1947 Mrs. Mickey went to Baltimore where she filed suit for divorce, contending that her husband deserted her on April 4, 1945.

Got \$7,000 Settlement

Following the divorce, Mrs. Mickey is said to have received a settlement from her husband of \$7,000

and went to New York to live, remaining there until early 1948.

In January of that year, however, she returned to the doctor's home in Maplewood, it is stated and the couple entered into marital relationship which resulted in the birth of the daughter the following October 16.

Later, this relationship was discontinued, according to the papers and Mrs. Mickey was given the use of a separate apartment in the house and \$40 a week for maintenance of herself and the child.

The complaint asserts, however, that he now is behind in payments and refused to acknowledge the paternity or the legitimacy of the child.

Further, he "has frequently asserted and claimed that the child is illegitimate," according to the police.

The court is asked to declare the Maryland divorce void, establish the legitimacy of the child, compel Dr. Mickey to support the child and give it over to the custody of the mother.

The physician was represented by Robert S. Hartgrove of Jersey City and the child by the law firm of Gilboly and Yauch, while Mrs. Mickey is represented by Sidney E. Jaffe, court attorney.

CATHOLIC PROJECT SUCCEEDS:

Priest Helps Tenant Farmers Build Homes

MORGANZA, Md., — A smiling Jesuit with an Irish name who is short in stature but long in enterprise is helping colored farm families in Southern Maryland to get out of makeshift tenant houses into neat new homes they have put up themselves.

Father Michael T. Kavanagh, S. J., "a city boy myself" from Rochester, N.Y., is working a minor revolution as pastor of St. Joseph's Church in the rural section of the State, 50 miles from the Nation's Capital.

Through his leadership, 12 colored families representing 42 members of the parish are now living in their own homes, on their own land, free of debt. Four members of the parish have farms of about 200 acres.

Four more young husbands are starting work on houses for themselves, and will alternate helping each other.

Bishop Sponsors Project

Three years ago Father Kavanagh formed the St. Joseph's Welfare Club to help his parish's colored members build their own homes.

Auxiliary Bishop John M. McNamara of Washington gave the first donation of \$1000 to get the club started.

Subsequently the bishop gave an additional \$500, and other donations and loans helped get the project under way. Meager savings of the members carried it through.

The directors of the club are colored elders of the parish, all of whom are over 60 years old.

Members who wished to build had to own a piece of land and were required to put down \$50 for transportation costs.

The land was cleared, second-hand lumber bought, and the member enlisted the aid of two others to help him put up the house.

Later he would help these two erect their own homes. In return, the club guaranteed a home 20 by 30 feet, to each member at a cost of not more than \$500.

14 Homes in One Year

"We began work on the homes before the tobacco cutting season," Father Kavanagh recalls, "when the farmers were not too busy."

"We worked one or two full days a week and almost every night. Each of the 30 members worked on every home."

"In one year we completed 14 homes. Not a cent was lost, no debts were owed."

Lack of housing has been a terrific obstacle to marriages among Father Kavanagh's colored flock, who make up a third of the parish rolls. Fifty-three men need homes in order to wed.

He cited the case of one couple who cannot wed because they have no home of their own.

The girl's family numbers 13, and the young man's family also is large, so it is out of the question to live with either of their parents.

Another instance is that of Joe Chase and Mary Young, who were married on Nov. 15. They have no home of their own, so Joe will continue to live with his brother and Mary with her parents.

There are among 15 young couples who need homes.

"We do not want our boys and girls to move off to the back alleys of the cities," Father Kavanagh says.

"We would like to give them a home and sense of responsibility here among their friends and relatives and close to their parish church."

Others Inspired

Since the St. Joseph's Parish building project has begun, 30 other houses have been started by colored people in the county as a result of their seeing what could be done.

Literally thousands of them have gone through one of the homes erected by St. Joseph's Welfare Club, that of "Bootsie" Fenwick.

6 Children in One Bed

Father Kavanagh's main regret today is that the houses are so small. They generally have only four rooms, and are cramped for large families. One home shelters ten people.

Father Kavanagh himself has seen six children sleeping in one bed in another of the houses, three

at the foot and three at the head.

Houses Now of Wood

At first the houses were made of cement blocks, which the builders made themselves. Later the blocks were used only for the foundation, with the rest of the structure made of wood.

There is no inside plumbing, and few of the homes have electricity. Most of the lots are five acres or less.

Father Kavanagh blesses the ground before the men start work on a house, and blesses the house after it is completed. He gets the wives to say the Rosary at night while their men are working on the houses.

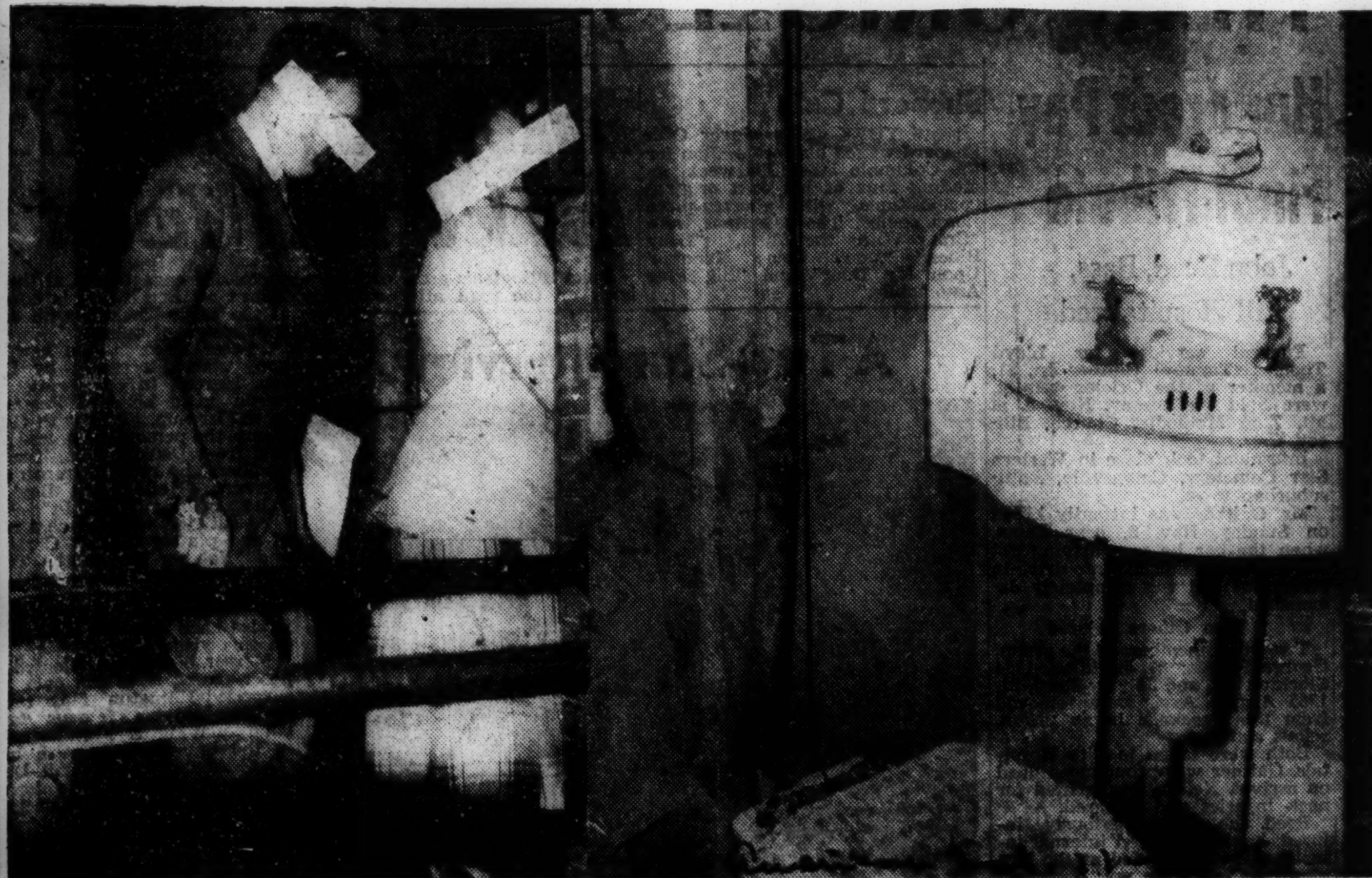
He hopes to make the families financially independent, to teach them to work together and be real neighbors, and to make it possible for them to live a Christian life without being heroic.

White Catholics Convinced

White members of the parish were skeptical of Father Kavanagh's plans at first, but have become supporters since.

Some farmers were afraid of losing their tenant help, but generally the colored family built nearby and still worked the same farm along with their own small patch.

Houses With Interiors Like These Are Selling in 2-Family Units to Colored Buyers, Only, for \$14,000



The scene shown in this photo was repeated many times this week as salesmen for the Colonial Investment Company hustled house-hungry colored folk in and out of the ancient flats on Bates St., N.W. White tenants in the block charged that in some instances, the buyers were shown better-looking flats than the ones they were actually buying.

The Bates St. tenant in the flat where this bathroom is located said that defective pipes in her adjoining kitchen had caused the break-through in the wall near the stool. Note the old-style plumbing and toilet fixtures. The tenant said that there originally was no washbowl in this bathroom. She herself had installed the bowl shown at right.

Mixed Housing *Afro-American* Choice in Boston

Colored people here favor non-segregated housing, a survey in the South End and Roxbury Districts, published by the Division of Social Studies of Simmons College reveals.

The decision to undertake such a survey stemmed from a public hearing of the Massachusetts

Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs last Feb. 21, at which the Boston Housing Authority contended that "racial groups enjoy separate housing."

Committee Views Challenged

This position was challenged by several groups, among them the Urban League of Greater Boston, Inc., a Red Feather service deal-

ing with the social and economic problems of colored people.

The survey was made by members of the research seminar in social economics at Simmons College under the direction of Dr. Leonard S. Silk, assistant professor of economics.

Several students from Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Suffolk University, and members of the Urban League and other interested groups participated in mapping and planning the survey, which included visits to Greater Boston Housing Projects.

What Survey Shows

Over 90 per cent of colored people questioned favored non-segregated housing but, most white

people favored segregation.

However, a disparity was observed between the attitudes of white people living in segregated public housing projects and of those living in non-segregated neighborhoods.

Of the whites living in segregated housing projects, 77.7 per cent favored segregation, whereas among those living in non-segregated neighborhoods, only 50.3 per cent favored segregation.

Pertinent Conclusions

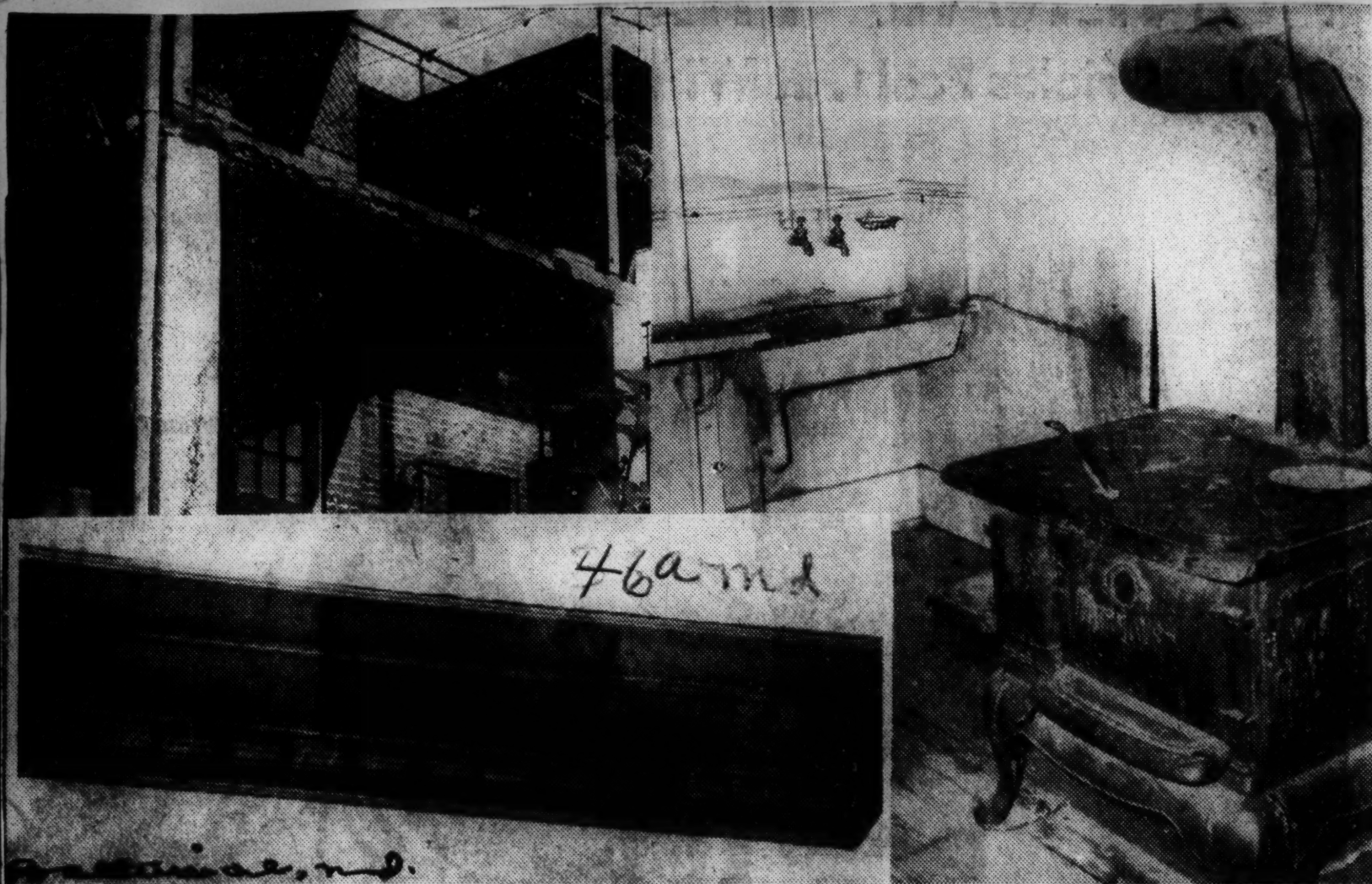
From this was drawn the conclusion that living in segregated housing projects at worst aggravated the hostility of white people toward colored people, and at best did little to reduce such hostility.

The responses of both white and colored people who favored non-

segregation most frequently revealed:

Past favorable experiences in living in non-segregated neighborhoods; democratic beliefs, usually expressed simply as a recognition of the individuality and common humanity of both groups; and religious convictions.

The responses of those whites who opposed non-segregation most frequently revealed: ignorance of colored people or stereotyped conceptions of them; fear insecurities; and concern over what was regarded as loss of prestige from association with colored people.



“Sleeping porches” were one of the attractions advertised when Colonial first announced the flats were to be sold to colored. The top photo here shows one of the back porches where the cement has crumbled away. Below is a picture of one of the skylights which appear in the ceilings of many of the rooms.

one tenant said she kept away from the porch because the waiting supports had made it unsafe.

It is for dwelling in this condition that colored buyers have been streaming into the sales offices of the Colonial Investment Company at 231 P St., N.W.

“All Traffic Will Bear”

Myron T. Ivey, sales manager for Colonial, reported on Tuesday that there have been four or five hundred buyers to date.

In answer to the question of the profit Colonial Investment will make, he said that in real estate “public acceptance” indicates the present-day market value of property.

Mr. Ivey also said that the flats were being offered to colored buyers because an all-colored neighborhood “would be more desirable and make for more harmony because they have things in common.”

He added: “Neither white people, colored people nor Chinese would buy something unless they feel they are getting a good buy.”

“We have never experienced such a public acceptance as we have had with these colored buyers. The purchasers have just gobbled up this opportunity.”

“Many come from condemned areas where they are being evicted by the Government. They’re desperate and need immediate housing. Lots of them ride up to the office in taxi cabs, they’re so eager to come.”

Realtors Seen Making Big Haul in 'Legal' Apartment Scheme

After American

Dilapidated Flats Sold at Twice Value

Pat. 11-18-58

By LOIS TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

The housing plight in Washington has become pathetically clear these past few weeks.

Hundreds of colored citizens here are rushing to pay a minimum of \$100 down and \$58 a month

present exclusively by whites.

Huge Profit Foreseen

They are owned by Nathaniel Taube, Nathan Levin and James B. Evans, white, associates of the Colonial Investment Company, which is managing the sales.

The three owners bought the houses, at a cost of about \$3,700 per flat, several months ago. They are selling them to colored buyers for from \$5,750 to \$8,750 per flat.

“Of course, under the Supreme Court edict, we have to sell to white or colored,” said one of the sales representatives, “but our advertising is directed to colored people.”

Terms are from \$100 to \$250 down, with the balance financed by first trust notes at 5 per cent and second trust notes at 6 per cent, amortized on a monthly basis.

15-Year Purchase Plan

This means that the buyers will pay an average of \$58 a month for 11 years and then about \$30 monthly for four more years to complete ownership of each flat.

They will also furnish their own heat, electricity and gas, pay water and other taxes, and make badly-needed repairs and renovations in the ancient dwellings.

“In other words,” said one of the present white tenants, “the Colonial Investment Company will get over twice as much income a month as it is getting now for these homes—and without making any improvements in them at all. That’s why,” the tenant continued, “the whites aren’t interested in buying.”

Transaction Legal

Whether it’s unfair or not the transaction is legally contrived. And—because of the tragic lack of low-cost rental housing in the nation’s capital—colored folk are gobbling up the opportunity.

Many of them see the flats as an escape from dwellings which have been condemned in slum areas here.

But students of housing predict that, because of the condition of the flats, they will simply create a new slum within the next few years.

They were built in 1900, 1901 and 1905 to provide what was then considered decent-type housing for low-income groups.

Without Central Heating

They are without central heating

tenants themselves have installed them.

New buyers—if they want these items—will have to buy them separately from the tenants.

Signs of Decay Noted

In addition, residents in the Bates St. area in particular, pointed out to this reporter deteriorating plumbing, warped floors, rickety door-frames, rusted drain-pipes, and wall plastering that was broken and moldy because of leaky pipes.

The rear upper porches of some of these dwellings are shaky; and

Housing Shortage for Negroes Hit

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Meridian, Miss., Feb. 26 — The Meridian real estate board Sunday had unanimously adopted a resolution concerning what is described as "the shortage of decent, safe and sanitary housing in Meridian for Negroes." It was resolved that "every effort will be made to promote the building of low cost, livable housing facilities and that the board will back any such efforts."

It was added that "it is almost impossible to get loans for Negroes to build houses and to finance houses for sale or rent to colored residents."

Mrs. Mary Majure, president, presided over the meeting.

City Gets \$5,000,000 For Low Cost Housing For 5,000 Families

August 2nd 3-17-50
46a Mo
 St. Louis was assured of its full proportion of federal funds available for slum clearance when Mayor Joseph M. Darst received word last week from Congressman John Sullivan of the Eleventh District that the Home Finance Agency in Washington has earmarked a \$5,196,000 grant in aid to this city to start a huge local housing program.

an additional \$45,000,000 in loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration.
 The Urban Redevelopment Corporation's projects for middle-income families will be separate from the low-cost public housing units to be constructed by the St. Louis Housing Authority in the same area. The Housing Authority received a \$170,000 check from the F.H.A. last December to finance planning for the low-rental dwelling units.

The money will be used, the Mayor explained, to defray the government's share of the cost of acquiring and clearing land for apartment sites for middle-income families in the 47-block area extending from Eighteenth street to Jefferson avenue and from Franklin to Cass avenue. Private capit will finance actual construction of the proposed 5,000 dwelling units.

The city, through its agency, the St. Louis Housing Authority, buys the properties to be cleared and sells the land to private developers at a lower price, known as the "use value." One-third of the loss between what the city must pay and what it gets for the land is borne by the city while two-thirds is borne by the Federal government.

Assistant City Counselor William J. Murray, who handles housing and slum clearance matters for the Mayor's office, indicated that the city's share of the cost of the project probably will be utilized to provide parks, playgrounds, schools and other public facilities serving the area. He estimated that the cost of these facilities will be about \$2,500,000.

A group of 21 local business men and civic leaders has been asked by Mayor Darst to form an Urban Redevelopment Corporation and to take full charge of the huge housing project. Eighteen men have accepted the Mayor's invitation to join the committee. The others have not been heard from, some being out of town. The corporation will endeavor to raise \$5,000,000 in stock subscriptions in order to obtain

Harlem Banks Bar Loans to Rebuild Shabby Community

*Case No. 4-15-50
New York, N.Y. 46a N.Y.*

The authoritative New York Times has joined the New York Age in the pioneer exposting of conditions in Harlem responsible for the dangerous and deplorable physical and financial condition of the community, and as previously indicated by Dan Burley, the finger points directly at a handful of bankers, realtors and other business operators as the ones who consistently block all efforts to restore Harlem as an actual part of New York City instead of continuing one of the most blighted, rundown, neglected and exploited area in the nation. This is the first time such information has been made available to the public in this manner and some action has already been discussed by far-seeing and sincere business men who want to escape the badge of shame shown in such disgraceful exploitation, the others are apparently so willing to keep on wearing.

Use Deposits by Negroes owners in Harlem has caused the That new building and invest-stalemate, he charged. "Institution programs in real estate are notional money has shunned most being held back by the mortgage of the district since the period of policies of the banks in Harlem distress foreclosures in the 1930s. which can exist only on the Easy to Rent New Houses money deposited in them by Negroes, was among the reasons over-entirety has developed which advanced by The Times' Lee E. has made mortgage funds difficult Cooper, expert financial writer to obtain, even for sound property and commentator, for the fact which, in almost any other section that "the heart of Harlem has been the heart of the city, would be consistent shown little physical change in the past two decades.

"Rows of tenements bulging with tenants," he pointed out in The Times of April 2, "stand forlorn and neglected and perhaps a little bit shabbier than in depression days although the income from many of these buildings now is substantial. Here and there a house has been painted and modernized, to stand out in striking contrast to its neighbors.

Mr. Cooper noted that prospective investors are seldom inspired to really active competition by the busy well-situated commercial properties when placed on the market. "Except for the city's blocks of modern low-rent houses James Weldon Johnson, Harlem River Houses and Abraham Lincoln projects and Metropolitan Life's Riverton apartments, virtually no major redevelopment work has taken place in recent years," he observed, adding that "Few important improvements are in prospect."

Lack of adequate financing, for realty investors, builders and

entire blocks of slums which are found to be structurally sound, or for the construction of new buildings."

Negroes Get Runaround

That Negroes applying for loans in sufficient sums for opening new businesses or improving those already in operation, most always have to play "ring-around-the-rosie" in gaining any consideration at all from Harlem's banks is a fact known for years. Among the banks operating in Harlem on capital overwhelmingly derived from Negro deposits or from those banking their profits off Negro patronage, are the Corn Exchange, the National City Bank, the Manufacturers Trust, and Empire Savings Bank, all in or near the 125th St. business district.

In addition there are finance companies and loan associations, operating profitably, all dealing in funds largely derived from Negro sources, it was pointed out. But for Negroes to borrow more than \$300 is an experience rare in the business lives of most of them. Negro businessmen are considered "bad risks" and it has been consistently charged that Harlem banks make large investment loans primarily on the race and color of the application, or otherwise struggling Negro business people could gain sorely needed assistance usually provided for operators in the district who didn't live in it.



AMERICA CALLS: -Recently divorced Odessa Callaway (Moyer Wilson's ex) hears America calling and will see it all in her shiny new Fishtail. A noted golfer who tours to the various meets, the former Mrs. Wilson is planning to do the summer circuit via Cadillac, and then, maybe marry the noted golfer who squired her at Florida and California resorts.

BRONX IS DEADLIEST OF TEEN WAR AREAS

New York, N.Y.
Huge Migration and Racial Tension Spur Gang Terror
—Sex Crimes Increase

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

New families in old slums and other students to buy tickets in a racial tensions drawn tighter than raffle. The upsurge in gang activity in the Bronx has brought also an increase in sex offenses and drug addiction. While the use of narcotics by youths has increased in several areas of the city, the Police Department's narcotics bureau has found the biggest increase in the Bronx.

Fights between Bronx street gangs, which took the lives of seven schoolboys last year, brought about the arrest of twenty-one youths on homicide charges; these later were reduced in most cases. The previous year, five members of youth gangs had been arrested

for homicide; in 1947 there also were five such arrests; in 1946 none.

The increase in killings and other vicious acts by young gangsters has been the greatest in the few years during which families have been streaming from Harlem and East Harlem into the Bronx in one of the biggest population shifts in the city.

Most of the influx of Negro and Puerto Rican families has been into East Bronx. The Irish and Italian street gangs of the Bronx, whose occasional rowdiness had rarely reached the murderous stage, made savage war on the newcomers.

The Negro and Puerto Rican youths quickly formed separate gangs, naming them for gangs in which they had been members in Manhattan, such as the "Slicksters," "Commanches," "Copians," "Sabers," "Puerto Rican Dukes" and "Robins," and bloody war was on.

Twenty Lives Are Lost

The pitched battles in the streets and parks of the Bronx have taken about twenty lives. For every youth killed, there have been at least five seriously wounded by knives and guns. There have been hundreds of lesser casualties.

But instead of making common cause, the Negro and Puerto Rican gangs have fought each other. Rivalry for the attentions of teenage girls has sparked some of the worst battles between Negro and Puerto Rican gangs. Alliances have been built between some of the Puerto Rican and Italian gangs.

Although racial tensions have not disappeared, they have gradually assumed less importance in the gang wars. Some gangs have acquired mixed memberships.

Serious outbreaks still occur, but for a variety of reasons. A recent "rumble" among gangs at DeWitt Clinton High School was set off by an attempt on the part of the "Guinea Dukes" to coerce other students to buy tickets in a raffle.

The upsurge in gang activity in the Bronx has brought also an increase in sex offenses and drug addiction. While the use of narcotics by youths has increased in several areas of the city, the Police Department's narcotics bureau has found the biggest increase in the Bronx.

An increase in rape, both statutory and forced, has been traced directly to youth gangs.

Youth Gets 10-20 Years

County Judge Samuel Joseph,

who had sounded a public warning could be done" if more social work-earlier this year that he woulders were available to get into the crack down on gang antics, "threwhones of gang youths. the book" yesterday at the 17- The Police Department lists fifty-year-old leader of the "Penkuins" teen Bronx teen-age groups in its whom a jury had found guilty of active gang file, but social work-rape. ers say the number of anti-social

Imposing a sentence of 10 to 20 groups is higher than that. Sev-years on Richard Davis of 992eral neighborhood youth bands, Trinity Avenue, Judge Joseph told which call themselves stickball the youth: "I would give you more teams and function openly as such, if I could. You are a liar and the have appeared suddenly at "rum-president of a gang, with a gangs-bles" with knives, iron pipes and ter's background." other weapons.

A jury had convicted Davis of having raped a 14-year-old girl on the roof of a tenement at 590 East 166th Street on the afternoon of gang youths move within the last Nov. 16. The girl is pregnant, bang's orbit and, in some cases,

As a precaution against parole, carry the fighters' weapons. Some Judge Joseph directed the District groups of teen-age girls act as so-Attorney's office to file with the cial adjuncts to the boy gangs. State Parole Commission detainer Only one all-girl gang, formally warrants alleging burglary and as-organized as such, is known to the sault in two other cases. Davis, District Attorney in the Bronx, Mr who was first arrested at the age Warburton said. This is the "Wild-of 14 years for possession of a gun, cats" in the East Bronx, who, de-has been seized three times on gunspite being a gang entity, are or charges and one for a stabbing, close terms with "Neutralistics."

The Penguins have been strong The "Wildcats" made a foray in the Morrisania section for at least year into a Puerto Rican gang least five years. More than a dozen area and warned the girls there to of them have been sent to reforma-stay away from the "Neutralistic" stories or prisons for mugging, boys—whom they regarded as felonious assaults and carrying pickings strictly for themselves—deadly weapons. or there would be some bones

Nineteen youths will have a broken and hair pulled. hearing today in Bronx Magis-trates Court on charges of unlaw-ful assembly arising out of a mass-ling of several gangs in Crotona Park two weeks ago for a show-down fight. Police averted a battle by seizing thirty-eight youths as they arrived for the battle. Fifteen of the younger boys have been freed and the cases of four others will come up on May 24 in Chil-dren's Court.

Insult Leads to Melee

The Crotona Park showdown, for which the word went out to gang members in four Bronx high schools, was arranged because of series of events which began with a "Guinea Duke" calling "chicken" at a "Hawk." The "Hawks" wanted to settle it by having their cham-pion fight it out with a picked "Guinea Duke," but the "Dukes" held out for a general melee.

District Attorney George B. DeLuca admits the increase in unlaw-ful activities by the youth gangs in the Bronx is a special problem. He said much of the trouble was

The District Attorney said the due to the unbalances that are caused by any large migration into an area.

work being done by his office, the police and various social agencies working with Bronx youths and their families, would effect im-provements. He said the Bronx had been plagued several years ago by adult gangs, but that they prac-tically had disappeared.

Kenneth Warburton, Bronx di-rector of the Youth Counsel Bu-reau, which works with the Dis-trict Attorney's office and the courts, said that "a good deal more

Girls in Gang Orbit

The girl friends of some of the

Only one all-girl gang, formally warrants alleging burglary and as-organized as such, is known to the sault in two other cases. Davis, District Attorney in the Bronx, Mr who was first arrested at the age Warburton said. This is the "Wild-of 14 years for possession of a gun, cats" in the East Bronx, who, de-has been seized three times on gunspite being a gang entity, are or charges and one for a stabbing, close terms with "Neutralistics."

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The Puerto Rican girls reported this intimidation to the "Puerto Rican Dukes." The "Dukes," wheth-er out of chivalry or because their jealousy of the "Neutralistics" had been stirred, met the "Neutralis-tics" in combat. By the time ter-rified neighbors had summoned the police, one "Neutralistic" lay dead in the street.

SIGN FOR N. Y.
HOUSING TO COST

\$42,233,000.00

NEW YORK (ANP)—Contracts have been signed for three low-rent housing projects here to accommodate 3,000 families and cost \$42,233,000. The apartments are expected to rent under \$9 a room. Heat, gas and electricity will be included. About 53 acres of some of the worst substandard, insanitary housing will be razed for the state-aided project. They will be:

In Harlem, Garver houses, 13 acres housing 1,200 families; East Bronx, Forest houses, 20 acres; housing 1,350; Park Rockaway, Redfern houses, 20 acres, housing 450.

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON UNITY DISCUSSES REPORT



With Mr. O'Dwyer at City Hall yesterday. Left to right: Dr. William R. R. Granger; Edward Lazansky, Arthur W. Wallander, chairman; Edith M. Alexander, executive director; Nathan D. Perlman.

supervisory group set up within it to initiate, without waiting for complaints, its own investigations of violations of the Multiple Housing Act.

Mayor O'Dwyer's Committee on Unity met with him at City Hall yesterday to discuss a report it had submitted last week on operations of the Department of Housing and Buildings. Next Tuesday the committee will go over its recommendations with Deputy Mayor William Reid and Commissioner Bernard J. Gillroy.

In the report, the committee recommended closer coordination among city departments having responsibility for the cleanliness, safety and sanitary conditions of dwellings, and the formation of a plan for cooperative inspections and for the reporting of infractions of local ordinances.

It also suggested that the Housing Department be given more inspectors and that a

Race Bias in Housing

Proposed Ordinance for the Control of Subsidized Projects Explained

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The proposed local ordinance to make racial discrimination in the city-assisted housing projects a misdemeanor has been tabled pending conference between city officials and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to determine whether the company will voluntarily consent to change its discriminatory policy in Stuyvesant Town.

Confusion over the effect of recent court decisions makes it important that the issue involved be clarified.

1. The proposed ordinance would not outlaw discrimination in the usual private housing project.

2. It would apply not only to Stuyvesant Town but to all projects benefiting from the city's condemnation power or subsidies.

3. It is not retroactive in the sense that Stuyvesant Town's past discriminatory practices are penalized. Only future discrimination in Stuyvesant Town or in other publicly aided projects is outlawed.

This ordinance conforms with the 4-3 decision of the Court of Appeals in the Stuyvesant Town case. The issue there was whether Stuyvesant Town was barred from discrimination by the Constitution rather than under any statute. The majority opinion held that the constitutional prohibitions did not ban such discrimination. It expressly noted, however, that the attempts to pass non-discriminatory legislation applicable to Stuyvesant Town have been "repeatedly made," and "have failed," and that "we feel that those sources of control are the most appropriate."

It is precisely this "appropriate control," i. e., the statutory prohibition on such discrimination, that the Brown-Isaacs bill proposes.

The city and state have banned discrimination in all future publicly aided housing as well as in private employment and private hotels. That principle should not be compromised by an exemption to Stuyvesant Town, which has benefited from public subsidies and public powers. Only an unequivocal and enforceable agreement by Metropolitan to abide by the principle should stay the enactment of the ordinance.

CHARLES ABRAMS.

New York, June 29, 1950.

Carver House Tenants To Get Free Medical Aid

Free medical care will be provided tenants of the new low-rent project, Carver Houses, under a novel plan announced by Mount Sinai Hospital and city and state housing officials.

Families, with incomes ranging between \$25 and \$45 a week will occupy the project on upper Madison Ave., from 96th to 106th Sts., when it opens early in 1952.

Mount Sinai, at Fifth Ave. and 100th St., will have about 1200 square feet of space in the \$18,000,000 development. Doctors will be on duty around the clock. Tenants will get either treatment free, or, if they can afford it for a small token fee.

No Flat Assessment

There will be no flat assessment in the rent for the service. Those requiring hospitalization will be cared for in Mount Sinai itself.

Dr. Martin R. Steinberg, director of the hospital, at a joint conference with State Housing Commissioner Herman T. Stichman and City Housing Authority Chairman Philip J. Cruise, said Mount Sinai expects the novel experiment to cost about \$60,000 a year at the start.

If successful, the plan may serve as a model for other projects. The service will be available not only to the 400-odd families in the project, but also to about 100 neighborhood families in the same economic bracket.

Mr. Stichman called the experiment "one of the greatest advances in recent medical history."

Without Bureaucracy.

He added that it pointed the way toward better medical service and higher standards of health for lower income and underprivileged families "without bureaucratic control or socialization."

Dr. Steinberg said the hospital would seek federal and state funds and the support of philanthropic organizations. He pointed out that the hospital now aids all who apply, regardless of ability to pay, but that the new plan, in effect, gives the project's tenants their own family doctors right in the development. This will greatly aid preventative medicine, he said.

Each doctor participating will be assigned regularly about 100 families, under the proposed setup.

Report From Capitals

New Law in New York Prohibits Racial Bias in Housing Programs

This is the second in a series of articles pointing out what the various state capitals are doing to wipe out racial and religious discrimination. This series was prepared by Bethune Jones of Red Bank, N. J.

HOUSING: A new law enacted in New York State prohibits racial and religious discrimination or segregation in quasi-public housing erected in the future. The measure outlaws discrimination in the selection of tenants because of race, creed or national origin for any project developed with the aid of governmental powers.

Although New York already had a state law banning discrimination in wholly public housing and in limited-dividend housing projects, this ban did not extend to urban redevelopment housing and to certain other types of housing. The new law makes it applicable to all housing built with public assistance either through tax exemption or use of condemnation powers to assemble sites.

Enactment of the new law resulted from the denial of tenancy to Negroes in the Stuyvesant Town housing project in New York City, which is operated by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The company's right to determine whom it shall accept as tenants was upheld by the State Court of Appeals in an opinion which the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review on appeal.

The Stuyvesant Town project is not affected by the new state law, however, because the State Legislature rejected an attempt to amend it to make the new anti-discrimination prohibition applicable to existing as well as future quasi-public housing.

New Jersey's Legislature enacted bills to prohibit discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry in public housing proj-

A bill enacted in Massachusetts changed the name of the State Fair Employment Practices Commission to the State Commission Against Discrimination and broadened its powers to include prevention of racial and religious discrimination in housing and places of public accommodation.

The new Massachusetts measure applies only to public housing, however. A Massachusetts legislative committee earlier killed a bill designed to prevent discrimination based on race or color in sales, lease or rental of any housing accommodations.

Philadelphia's City Council included a clause against racial and religious discrimination in an ordinance to make the city eligible for a Federal grant for low-rent housing construction. The ordinance contains a provision barring any restrictions or discrimination in the admission of tenants to public housing projects because of race, color or creed.

EDUCATION: Kentucky's Legislature enacted a law permitting Negroes to attend institutions of higher learning if the governing bodies of the institutions approve and if comparable courses are unavailable at the Kentucky State College for Negroes.

As originally introduced, the Kentucky measure would have affected only private institutions of higher learning in Louisville. It was broadened by amendments, however, to include all such institutions, both private and public, throughout the state.

Since the new Kentucky law's enactment, a number of institutions of higher learning in that state have opened their doors to Negroes. Racial segregation in secondary and

grade schools continues to be required by Kentucky law, however.

A bill putting Kentucky in the Southern Regional Education Compact was enacted after being amended in a move to overcome objections raised by Negro organizations. It was amended to provide that no Negro resident need attend one of the regional colleges if he can obtain a similar course in any Kentucky institution.

Initiated state legislation providing for discontinuance of segregation by race or color in public schools was proposed in Arizona by a new non-partisan group known as the Arizona Legislative League.

Rejected by the New York State Legislature was a proposal under which colleges and schools would be denied real property tax exemptions if they accepted gifts or bequests, the use of which was "limited to persons of specified race, color or religion."

A number of court decisions affecting discrimination in education have been handed down this year, featured, of course, by U. S. Supreme Court rulings ordering the State of Texas to admit a Negro student to the all-white University of Texas Law School, and ordering the State of Oklahoma to remove segregation restrictions placed upon a Negro student at the predominantly white University of Oklahoma School of Education.

Encouraged by the U. S. Supreme Court decisions, anti-discrimination groups are pressing for improved educational facilities for Negroes through litigation currently pending in a number of states, including Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

In a decision representing a reversal of public policy that had stood in Missouri since 1865, Judge Sam C. Blair of the Cole County Circuit Court ruled in June that the University of Missouri and all state colleges must admit Negro students if they cannot get comparable courses at Lincoln University in Jefferson City.

A ruling that a Negro girl must be admitted to the University of Maryland School of Nursing was handed down by the

Maryland Court of Appeals in April in the first test of discrimination in educational facilities to be passed on by the state's highest educational tribunal since 1936. Texas Commissioner of Education J. W. Edgar pointed out in June that increased education expenditures will be needed in that state if equal school facilities for Negroes must be provided within every independent school district.

Commissioner Edgar's comment followed a ruling in Fort Worth by Federal District Court Judge Joseph B. Dooley that the Euless Independent School District must provide equal school facilities for Negroes rather than transfer them to Fort Worth.

Judge Dooley held that the Euless board was "without legal authority or right to . . . transfer all Negro scholastics of the district." The fact that the Negro schools of Fort Worth are on a high standard made no difference, he said.

Calling the suit a test pattern for approximately 1,100 school districts in Texas and four other Southern states, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had promised court action against each of the other districts if they won the Euless case.

Florida's Supreme Court took under advisement in April an appeal for admission to the University of Florida by five Negroes seeking courses unavailable at the state Negro college in Tallahassee.

An appeal in a case seeking to end discrimination in payment of teachers' salaries in the Jackson, Miss., School District was filed in June in the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Mississippi's Legislature this year provided for a \$42,000,000 school-finance program, with \$6,000,000 to be used as a start toward equalization of Negro and white education levels. The legislation marked the first time in Mississippi history that school funds have been specifically allocated by the State for Negroes.

The stage for a new court case involving discrimination in education was set when the University of Virginia Board of Visitors rejected in July the application of a Negro lawyer

for admission to its law school as a graduate student. The rejection, on the grounds that his admission would violate the constitution and laws of Virginia, was made despite a State Attorney General's opinion that it wouldn't be sustained in court.

Whether the Virginia situation would result in court action had not been indicated at this writing, although aid of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had been offered.

(Continued next week)

INEQUALITIES SEEN CAUSING RACE BIAS

Nonsegregated Housing Won't End Animus and May Make It Worse, Says Stichman

Non-segregated housing is not the cure for bad race relationships, Herman T. Stichman, State Commissioner of Housing, said yesterday at the fourth National Conference on Intergroup Relations.

"Just living together," Mr. Stichman said in a round table discussion, "doesn't solve the problem and may augment the differences and cause friction. We must attack the causes of these differences and the two most important of these are lack of equality in educational and economic backgrounds."

Another participant in the discussion before ninety persons at the New Yorker Hotel was Robert C. Weaver, of the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

Mr. Weaver said that no public housing program that does not strike a balance between slum clearance and the use of vacant land should be approved.

"As we look at what is being done in places like Chicago and Detroit," he said, "we see that what was supposed to be slum clearance is becoming Negro clearance. You can't push people out of their homes unless you have a place to put them."

Among the other participants were Frank S. Horne, assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing and Home Finance Agency; Hortense W. Gabel, executive director of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing; Edward Howden,

The three-day conference will close today with other discussions and a four-hour general session.

executive director of the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity, and Frank T. Simpson, executive secretary of the Connecticut Interracial Commission.

At the conference dinner last night Clarence E. Pickett, honorary secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, said that a vigorous Point Four program, ably administered, would be the most effective way of promoting good race relations on an inter-

Gougers Play Havoc With N. Y. Tenants

NEW YORK (ANP)—Not only is housing in New York getting more difficult to find but the gougers are busy, too. Two new projects going up (private concerns) are listing their new apartments at unheard of rents for this type of housing in Harlem—both have two-room apartments available at \$85 per month. Four rooms may be had for \$150 a month.

When prospective tenants learn, these exorbitant prices for out-of-the-way, inaccessible apartments,

they flee as quickly as they can and any interest they might have had in obtaining an apartment is killed. Not only is one of these fine apartments inaccessible to transportation, the neighborhood is a lonely one where police protection is at a minimum.

The other apartment is built directly over the subway, and while not at all inaccessible, it is too convenient to the subway exits. But the prices are so outrageous, it's going to be difficult to fill them. A lawyer, representing the project interests is "sifting" applications trying to find suckers to fill the holes.

A third new private project is being built adjacent to the Polo Grounds. Here the tenants will hear the ball games, but won't be able to see the games. One entrance is under the dark shadows of the elevated (one of the few remaining in New York) and four blocks from the bus line and three from the subway. Behind the project is the Harlem River Speedway.

In the Riverton, houses are plagued almost as much as were the Egyptians when they had the children of Israel in bondage. Not only does the stench of an incinerator float through the air, but there is the constant battle against dust and dirt of a thousand coal yards.

With all the advantages New York offers, there's still serious difficulty in the matter of housing—either the rents are too high or the municipal functions protecting citizens are ignored. Where the fault lies, in both instances, can be found in gouging landlords and unscrupulous politicians.

Carver Houses Tenants to Get Free Medical Care by Mt. Sinai

Complete medical service will be provided without charge by Mount Sinai Hospital to all families who will occupy Carver Houses, a low rental project in upper Madison Avenue, after it is opened early in 1952.

The novel experiment, which may become a model for other housing projects, was explained yesterday in a press conference by Herman T. Stichman, State Commissioner of Housing; Dr. Martin R. Steinberg, director of Mount Sinai; and Phillip I. Cruise, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority.

The service will be dispensed from hospital quarters within the project, and if hospitalization is required, it will be provided at Mount Sinai.

"We will treat any of those families who come to us voluntarily," Dr. Steinberg said. "There will be no flat assessment in the rental for this service, but we may charge small token fees, if these patients can afford them."

The service will be available not only to the 400 or more families who will occupy the project, but to about 100 families in the same economic bracket living just outside the project.

Under the proposed plan, Mount Sinai will occupy, rent free, about 1,200 square feet of space in Carver Houses, an \$18,000,000 development to be erected on a site extending from Park Avenue to Madison Avenue and from Ninety-ninth Street to 106th Street. Mount Sinai is at Fifth Avenue and 100th Street.

The hospital will use its space for a waiting room, physicians' offices, and a lecture auditorium. Participating doctors will be assigned 100 families each and will be on call twenty-four hours a day.

In the role of family doctor, each physician will counsel his families and practice preventive

medicine through education of his patients. The educational program will include guidance and psychotherapy, discussion groups and lectures, Dr. Steinberg said.

Opportunity for Research

"The opportunities in research which this plan affords us are numerous," he said. "I don't know yet what we'll learn, but we'll certainly know more about the technique of giving medical care and the effects of good housing on health."

"This undertaking may become a model plan for other housing projects and other hospitals throughout the country," he continued. "Our aim is to bring the hospital to these people—actually, physically. Right now, we have to wait until they get sick and come to the hospital. Under this plan, we'll be able to detect mental and physical illnesses before they really get started."

Mr. Stichman described the experiment as "one of the greatest advances in recent medical history." He added:

"It helps point the way to bringing about better medical service with consequent higher standards of health, without bureaucratic control or socialization, for the large group of lower income and underprivileged families."

To Spend \$60,000 a Year

Dr. Steinberg said that the hospital has appropriated \$5,000 toward establishment of the extension in Carver Houses and expects to expend \$60,000 a year on the project at the start. He said Mount Sinai will seek federal and state funds to expand the program and also will appeal to philanthropic organizations for support.

He pointed out that the hospital provides medical care and hospitalization to all who apply, regardless of ability to pay. The innovation is that the low-income families will receive medical care, both preventive and curative, by their own family doctors, either in the project's medical center or in their own homes.

Carver Houses will be subsidized by the state to the extent of about \$640,000 a year for fifty years, Mr.

Stichman explained. Monthly rentals will run to about \$9 a room for families who average incomes range from \$35 to \$45 a week.

Newark Ends Housing Bias

NEWARK, N. J.—Newark Housing Authority last week eliminated racial discrimination in city housing projects.

A resolution passed by the city council declares that all dwelling accommodations shall be allotted "on the basis of housing needs without regard to race, religious principles, color, national origin and ancestry of applicants."

Until now, Negro and white families were assigned to separate projects.

McClinton Nunn Scores 'First' In Housing Field

TOLEDO, Ohio — When a reporter went to the office of the Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority chairman for a story on the authority's new executive director, he had no way of knowing his story would concern another of those proverbial firsts.

A. Gideon Spieker, TMHA chairman, handed the newsmen a prepared statement which disclosed that McClinton Nunn, then a management operations assistant of the Public Housing Administration's Detroit field office, had been picked for the job.

Any eye brow raised by the reporter after he scanned the precedent-shattering announcement probably were duplicated many times when the story broke the following day.

Nunn, a Negro, undoubtedly is the first of his race to serve as chief of a public housing authority in any major city. He became major domo of six low-rent projects housing 1,439 white and Negro families Aug. 1. TMHA, also operates five veteran housing projects with about 600 units. About 800 Negro and white employees work under Nunn.

Good Housing Background

Directing inter-racial personnel is not new for him. As a member of the PHA's field officialdom, Nunn was general housing manager of 1,176 government-operated mixed units in Lima, Ohio, for one year. His staff included 73 employees.

Into his new position Nunn carried a wealth of background in public housing. His professional career in the field dates back to 1943. His experience includes both management of large and small housing projects and supervisory duties in PHA field offices.

Nunn did not walk into an easy assignment. TMHA's operations for more than a year had been bedeviled with a controversy involving over-income tenants. His predecessor, for some reason, was unable to solve the issue.

The new administrator's first big task was to evolve some practical approach to this harassing problem. He was not long in doing so. Within three weeks after he undertook the responsibility of running Toledo's largest landlord venture, Nunn had obtained a tentative order from the Toledo office of the U. S. Housing Expediter which would raise the rent ceilings on TMHA low-rent units. That the order will become permanent is

a foregone conclusion.

That is typical of the dispatch with which Nunn, in more than one instance, has met a difficult situation. Probably his most challenging trouble-shooting role was performed in Muskegon, Mich., in 1946.

Resent Negro Migrants

There city officials were in a stew over a PHA-built housing development for in-migrant Negro war workers. Notwithstanding that the project residents were brought to Muskegon to help turn out war goods in the fight against the Germans and the Japanese, these officials and general populace did not like the idea at all.

Not only did Nunn have to placate this irate faction, but he had to cultivate a more co-operative spirit among the 360-unit project tenants. The tenants were not in

led to a promotion to the PHA regional office in Cleveland. He supervised management operations throughout Michigan for nearly three years. He worked out of the Cleveland office until it was merged with the Chicago office. Later, he transferred from Chicago to Detroit.

Nunn, the son of Archie L. and Ida B. Nunn, was born near Forrest City, Ark. His father, a retired veterinarian, and his mother live near Toledo. They have two other sons, Irving C., also of Toledo, and Archie D., Detroit.

A graduate of Arkansas Baptist college, Little Rock, Nunn got in the government housing business after spending five years supervising adult education in Arkansas under the Work Progress Administration. Previously, he had taught school five-and-a-half years at Lincoln high school, Forrest City. In the meantime, he did graduate work in education at Fisk university.

First Job in Arkansas

His first housing job was at Bauxite, Ark., where he served as manager of a 594-unit development. Then came war service. He spent more than a year in the army as counselor, interviewer and classifier at Camp Robinson, Ark., and Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Discharged from the army, Nunn accepted a transfer to Lima as management aide in a 300-trailer-unit project Jan. 15, 1945. Less than three months later, he was advanced to housing manager of a 735-unit family project and later named supervising manager of all the projects.

In his Toledo organization Nunn has eight other Negro white-collar employees. These include two secretaries in the central TMHA office, Lewis Canada, a project manager, and a management aide. On the housing authority's board is one Negro member, Dr. Robert F. Pulley, a dentist.

No Home for Himself

There is one ironic note about the housing administrator's new position. As a professional houser, Nunn has been unsuccessfully seeking a suitable home for himself and his wife, the former Irene Williams, of Forrest City.

It seems that even a housing expert is not immune from the racial barriers in his own field.



McCLINTON NUNN

a friendly mood toward city officials, inasmuch as the former had been denied the basic municipal services, even police protection.

Worked in Chicago 9-16-50
That Nunn was equal to the occasion is evidenced by the fact that his achievements in Muskegon

Church Group Finds Negroes Better Housed On Dixie Farms

BY ALVIN E. WHITE
Written for Scripps-Howard
Newspapers

In the South's rural areas, the little one-room sharecropper's cabin has practically disappeared. This is the sense of a report made recently by a joint committee directed by Dr. Ralph A. Felton of the Rural Church Dept. of Drew Theological Seminary.

Associated in the study, which covered 17 counties in eight Southern states with heavy Negro Protestant populations, were the Home Missions Council of North America and the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York.

Between March and August of last year, 1542 Negro families were questioned on their standards of living, their methods of farming and their church relationships and activities.

One-Room Cabin Myth

Dr. Felton's report says: "Almost all the houses visited were frame. Occasionally a house was built of concrete blocks. The one-room Negro cabin is now a myth. Of 1481 homes we visited, only four had one room, and they were all in one Alabama county. The little one-room sharecropper's cabin is a good illustration of bad publicity. The houses are still inadequate, but not bad."

Average size of the homes varied according to whether the family was an owner-family or a tenant-family. In the former group, homes averaged five rooms, and in the second group, about four rooms.

More rural Negroes occupied four-room houses than any other group. The Virginia homes were the largest, with those in North Carolina second in size.

Most Electrified

Most of these houses are electrified. "The phrase, 'welfare state' is being used as a condemnation of government aid to agriculture and industry," the report says. "This matter of government help has fallen into disrepute because shoddy politicians have used it," the report adds.

Among Negro home and farm owners in rural areas of the South, 71 per cent have electricity as compared with the national average of 78 per cent.

A new generation has come into being—

'Look ahead, look South'

This is the last of 12 articles

The Changing South by Associated Press Writer Bem Price.

In this series Price has charted the progress of the South, and he has pictured some of the things that are to come.

BY BEM PRICE

Associated Press writer

ATLANTA, June 24—The easy South of magnolias, mint juleps and the shuffling gait is just about dead—if it isn't already.

The South today is a bustling land, eager to undertake new things and to tell the world in the words of the Southern Railway, "Look Ahead, Look South." Just about every Chamber of Commerce, every Kiwanis, Rotary or Lions Club has some pet project to encourage industry to come South.

And if they haven't actually got the project in the fire, they're talking about it.

It is a land where "the war" now means the late global conflict and not the Civil War—and that is change indeed.

New generation

A NEW CROP of Southerners has come into being. Nearly any college professor can tell you that the youngsters of today are not so much interested in where the South has been so much as where it is going.

The end of World War I spurred the South along the road to progress and World War II accelerated the process.

In the short span of one generation—33 years by common reckoning—the South has expanded its manufacturing labor force by 653,684, or from 912,458 workers to 1,566,142.

The worth of Southern labor, measured in the statistical term "value added by manufacture," has multiplied from \$1,965,140,000 to \$7,687,000,000.

It is a land which has seen its farm income rise in the same generation from \$2,109,000,000 to \$3,899,000,000.

All these figures, mind, apply only to the "Old South" states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina,

North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Income rises

THESE SAME STATES have seen their per capita income rise over the generation in amazing fashion. Here are the figures:

Alabama, \$56 to \$891; Florida, \$110 to \$1,137; Georgia, \$75 to \$971; Louisiana, \$112 to \$1,002; Mississippi, \$56 to \$758; North Carolina, \$63 to \$930; South Carolina, \$84 to \$865; Tennessee, \$82 to \$955; and Virginia, \$107 to \$1,159.

The South also is a land of changing attitudes. Despite the highly publicized examples of intolerance and race baiting, you need only to live here to realize that more and more Southerners are willing to live and let live.

Slowly disappearing, too, is the double standard of justice. Southern juries will convict white men of crimes against Negroes. The record is there to prove it.

A good example of this changing attitude is to be found in an editorial which appeared in the Jackson Daily News in Jackson, Miss., at the time the Mississippi legislature was considering the Negro education problem. It read:

"For the first time in a good many years, the Mississippi legislature faces a serious phase of the Negro problem and unless it faces that problem in a fair, impartial and courageous manner, the result is going to be unhappy for the state."

New Negro

"IT IS SENSELESS TO SAY there is nothing new' about the Negro problem."

"There may be nothing really new concerning the Negro problem per se, but there is a new Negro in our land and the Southern lawmaker, or citizen, who fails to realize that fact is being stupid at his own cost."

"The new Negro has more education. He has better health. He has better clothes. He reads more newspapers. He is adopting the white man's customs, the white man's speech, the white man's standards and the white man's shibboleths."

"Now it doesn't make sense to assume that this new Negro is going to be content in the cabin

of his slave grandfather. And it doesn't make sense to pretend that is where he ought to be. His eyes are on better things, materially considered. He is going to have a car and drive it. He is going to buy a home and live in it. He is going to step into citizenship and exercise its rights and demand its privileges.

"Indeed, our use of the future tense is merely to gentle the recalcitrant of our readers to the fact that the new Negro already is doing these things. The new Negro is not a man of tomorrow. He is the man of today."

Common denominator

"THE IMPORTANT THING is not that the Negro is new, or that he is a Negro. Those things are important to him, of course; but the chief significance to the white man is determining his own attitude to the new Negro is that the new Negro is a man. There is an adulthood about his status that cannot be ignored."

"The old time Negro was in some ways a child with many endearing ways. Even his faults were mostly childish ones, easy to chuckle over, easy to forgive. The new Negro is growing up. Maybe he is not fully grown, but he has grown amazingly. He is no longer a child."

"That means this, among other things—having become a man, he must put away childish things."

The editorial wound up with the conclusion that it was up to the white lawmakers to revise the ground rules of living together. It is up to the whites, said the editorial, because this is a democracy and the white man is in the majority.

Until the ground rules are revised, the editorial advised, "both sides will have to be patient."

The changing South III—

Why Dixie is resentful of Yankee meddling

BY BEM PRICE

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 14 (AP)—Nothing baffles the Yankee so much as Southern resentment over "meddling" in the race issue. Why?

Dr. Howard W. Odum, a big, friendly and rumpled professor at the University of North Carolina, has been giving the matter some thought for the better part of 50 years.

Dr. Odum has come to be recognized generally as the foremost authority on the South and its problems.

DR. ODUM puts it this way: "A Protestant might go to a Catholic and say, 'Look here, you are doing more to hurt Christianity than anyone else.' The Catholic, quite naturally, would be resentful."

(Third of 12 Articles)

"The same thing applies here," Dr. Odum continued. "The Yankee might say to the Southerner, 'You are doing more to hurt democracy than anyone else.' Now he might be right, but there would be resentment."

For those extremists, North and South, Dr. Odum has this message:

"It is provincial to argue segregation when the nation outside the South would add it will not even negotiate on any basis but the elimination of segregation, and the South insists the matter isn't even a subject for debate."

"The Southern Dixiecrats reflected immaturity when they set up as a standard of voting for a president how you felt about segregation."

"Some of the nation's intellectuals are so immature as to assume that age-old race prejudice and religious folk conflicts have been put on purposely like a garment—and that a simple edict from Congress will cast off the garment and make the people over."

"Many Southerners are so naive as to assume the South can, youth, sensing change, is minded to continue in an isolation which takes place in its segregationist economy in a changing world."

THE DOCTOR concluded there were hot-headed folk who retarded progress and that often were matched by those who, "crying peace and brotherhood," set the stage for classifying the old white man and conflict.

It would be best, said Dr.

Odum, if these folk would settle down and approach the whole task of finding a solution in a spirit of giving up something.

As for the best of the picture, the author of the exhaustive "Southern Regions of the United States" explained that back in the decade 1920-30, there was every evidence that the South was being reintegrated into the nation.

But then, he continued, a strange thing happened. There was a revival of the old sectional conflict during the depression and again during World War II.

"The revival of the term 'The South' came about in two ways. One was typified in the now noted slogan that the South was the nation's economic problem number one. The South was 'Tobacco Road. It was again missionary territory."

"In the second place, 'The South' came to be synonymous with conservatism, or reactionary policies due to the opposition of many Southern congressmen and state governors to New Deal policies."

THESE SECTIONAL divisions were intensified, Dr. Odum went on, with the coming of war.

"The nation realized suddenly that its ideas of the American dream guaranteed to all its citizens equal rights and opportunities. And that, while it had gone to war for global democracy, there was no such democracy practiced in the South."

"There is another factor. There may be no new South, nor new North, but there is a new Negro of great force and vitality."

"The Negro has changed tremendously. It is not only that he has developed an important upper and middle class; it is not only that he has developed a magnificent leadership and thousands have received higher educational opportunities."

"It is not only that the Negro youth, sensing change, is minded to continue in an isolation which takes place in its segregationist economy in a changing world."

THE DOCTOR concluded there were hot-headed folk who retarded progress and that often were matched by those who, "crying peace and brotherhood," set the stage for classifying the old white man and conflict.

The Changing South IV—

Dixiecrat stresses Negro's progress

BY BEM PRICE

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 15 (AP)—This is the headquarters for a point of view; that of the Dixiecrat or States' Right Democrat.

No more logical place can be found to ask "What has the South done for the Negro?"

It also is the logical place to seek opinion on those who would change the South's traditional race pattern.

Chief spokesman for the Dixiecrats is Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, ex-presidential candidate and presently a candidate for the U. S. Senate seat held by Olin Johnson.

In a rather hurried interview, Thurmond was asked, "What do you think is the Negroes' political future in the South?"

The governor replied that an answer would constitute a prediction and he simply did not care to predict.

AS FOR THE BROAD question about what the South has done for the Negro, Thurmond pointed out he had recommended abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in South Carolina and that the issue would be settled in the November general election by submission to the people as a constitutional amendment.

Thurmond also observed: "I have recommended in this state the establishment of a training school for Negro girls. Heretofore they have just stayed in jail when arrested. There also has been adopted by the Legislature a recommendation for a Negro school for the feeble minded. I have recommended more parks and schools."

For answer to the rest of the question, the governor referred to his secretary, George McNabb.

M McNABB POINTED OUT that South Carolina was spending nearly half its annual budget of about \$100,000,000 (minus about \$30,000,000 for highway development) for education and that Negroes were obtaining an increasingly large share.

The governor's press secretary then said that the governor's best answer probably would be con-

tained in an address made to a group of Negroes at Sumter, S. C. Here, then, is Thurmond's answer:

Opportunities for the Negro in the South are greater today than ever before. His advantages are increasing rapidly in education, health, in agriculture and business.

"An illustration of the manner in which the Negro is taking advantage of his opportunities in the South is that of the insurance business. The National Negro Insurance Association in 1946 listed 45 member companies of which 25 were in the South."

"Another good example of Negro enterprise is that of the banking business. There are 12 Negro-owned banks in the United States and 11 of them are in the South."

"Opportunities in abundance have developed in other business lines."

"IMPROVEMENT in the economic condition of South Carolina Negroes, for example, is marked in the occupation of farming. A large number of our Negroes work and live on the farm. About 61 per cent of all the people in agriculture in this state are colored."

"All our colored operators began 80 years ago as either tenants or share-croppers. Today many of them own their own farms and many others are buying them."

"In 1945 the census showed 17,983 Negro farm owners in South Carolina. Of all owners of farms, 31 per cent were colored—which is a high figure when you consider that the proportion of colored in our total population is now 42 per cent."

"The number of colored children completing high school in this state has increased remarkably. In 1933 only 165 Negro students were graduated. In 1947 the total had grown to 2,340."

"Negro teachers salaries were equalized with those of white

teachers three years ago (after a federal court suit). In 1933 the average Negro teacher's salary was \$266. Today the average is \$1,117 for elementary teachers and \$1,611 for colored high school teachers."

"In the field of human health we have come a long way. The latest available figures show we had a Negro death rate of 9.3 per 1,000 population."

"IN SOUTH CAROLINA and in the South as a whole, racial relations have improved steadily. They will improve even more rapidly as our economic conditions improve. The Southern Negro has become a home owner, a taxpayer and a more dependable citizen."

"You are aware of the striking progress which has been made by the Negroes of our state under the traditional relationship of our peoples. But the tragedy of our common situation is that agitators from outside our borders have violently distorted the facts to serve their selfish ends."

"Progress in the South is, set back every time there is radical agitation of the racial problem by persons outside the South. Those who want all power centralized in Washington have used the civil rights agitation as a stalking horse to accomplish their aims."

"Every effort has been made to hide the fact that the Negroes in the South have made more progress as a race in the last 80 years than any other group in history."

A joint expedition of the University of Chicago Oriental Institute and the University of Pennsylvania Museum worked at the scared Sumerian town of Nippur, north of Baghdad. A British School of Archaeology expedition probed the oldest known Assyrian capital, Calah, 21 miles east of Mosul.

The Chicago-Pennsylvania group excavated the "temple section of the sacred Sumerian town. The collection of temples uncovered, surrounded the whole town. A temple of Enlil, chief of the Sumerian gods, is most important."

SIX TEMPLES BUILT one-atop the other in different ages were found at one place. They go back from the Acadian period to the final reign of the Assyrians over Babylon, from 2500 to 600 B. C.

The Chicago-Pennsylvania group found more than 700 clay tablets in what was quarters for ancient writers. These Sumerian tablets threw new light on history, literature and mathematics. School "books" of another age were discovered.

The British expedition at the ancient city of Nimrod concentrated on the palace of Ashur Naser Pall III, some finds dating to the first millennium, B. C. They found relics of "great material and scientific value." Among them were clay and stone tablets inlaid with gold and ivory, a chalcedony seal engraved with two portraits linked to a gold chain and other treasures. Rooms, halls and passages were uncovered with wall slabs depicting winged bulls and lions.

Negroes seize opportunity to cast vote

BY BEM PRICE

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16—(AP)—The Negro in the South has his feet planted firmly on the political road from second to first class citizenship.

Sometimes he takes a broad step, but mostly he just inches along.

That he moves at all is a tribute not only to his efforts, but to the changing attitude of many white Southerners who feel the Negro should receive the ballot as a matter of simple justice.

One by one, artificial barriers to enfranchisement are toppling.

GONE IS THE discriminatory Boswell amendment in Alabama which sought to bar the Negro from the polls by leaving it to the discretion of white registrars as to whether he could interpret the constitution.

Likewise, after a long, bitter battle, he won in Federal Court the right to participate in South Carolina's real election, the Democratic primary.

He has advanced to the point where in every Southern state except Mississippi, he votes in the tens of thousands, though there still are rear-guard actions against his mass participation.

To the surprise of a great many "traditional" Southerners, there is a Negro alderman in Winston-Salem, N. C. Richmond, Va., has a Negro city councilman.

Even here, headquarters for the States' Rights Democrats, a Negro undertaker is in the race for city council. Another is running for the council in Chattanooga. Two reportedly may enter the race in Nashville.

An aggressive Negro political movement similar to those found in other large Southern cities. This one is sparked by editor John McCray of the weekly newspaper, The Lighthouse & Reformer.

To the broad question, "What has the South done for the Negro?" McCray replied, "Nothing. Nothing they didn't have to do. Anything that has been done has been done by the Negro mostly through the federal courts, the threat of federal court action or fear of action by Congress."

Implicit in the Negro movement is the belief that politicians listen only to voters and that only by voting can they obtain the services of their government.

In an interview McCray expressed the belief that "this next election will be the last in South Carolina in which race will be

much of an issue."

The reason, said McCray, will be the emergence of the Negro as a major political factor.

HE POINTED OUT that after the federal courts opened the state Democratic primary to Negroes in 1948 about 30,000 voted. "This time," he added, "we are out to get 200,000."

The young Negro editor, a native of Charleston, said the political awakening in his people began with the New Deal.

"When the New Deal took the Negro, chopping cotton at 75 cents an acre, out of the field and gave him something, he began asking, 'What can I do to help this man Roosevelt?'"

In those days there were six branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the state. Now, he reported, there are 86 with a membership of 14,000, largest in the South.

McCray said the goal for South Carolina was to register not less than 50 per cent of the entire adult Negro population.

"We didn't want to see the races divided in politics" he continued, "and we want to the whites to see what could be done. We got various reactions, but the majority said it just could not be done."

ANOTHER GREAT awakening to the potentialities of the ballot came in the municipal elections at Conway, S.C. in 1944, McCray declared.

There, he reported, a white faction known as the "reform" group set out to oust the incumbent.

"They actually met in barber shops and church basements at night

seeking the Negro vote.

When the election came the incumbents got 413 votes and the reform-Negro group got 417- and the Negroes provided the margin of victory." What benefits did the Negroes obtain? "Well," McCray added, "They got a new high school, two Negro policemen, extended garbage service and the undesirable spots cleaned-up."

This pattern, he continued, has been duplicated in half a dozen South Carolina cities and will be in more.

News

Fri. 6-16-50

Birmingham, Ala.

The changing South—

Greener pastures are luring Southerners to other sections

BY BEN PRICE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 21—There are greener pastures than the South. Southerners, white and Negro, have gone in search of them. In addition, there have been tremendous shifts of population within the region.

The war years saw more than 1,000,000 Southerners, including an estimated 600,000 Negroes, pull up stakes and move into the South's cities and towns.

How many thousands shook the South's dust from their feet and moved out of the region altogether will not be known until completion of the 1950 census, but some students place the figure at better than 1,000,000.

IN ALL THE PATTERN of migration, though, the movement of the Negro stands out most vividly.

For one thing the 1940 census indicated that enough Northerners move South to offset the movement of white Southerners into other regions. The Negro, however, moves out, and stays out.

For the first time in history the Negro population of the South is showing a decline, even though the national Negro population is rising.

There is a strong possibility that this exodus of Negroes will affect Southern representation in Congress. Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi are expected to lose one representative each.

Donald Wyatt of Fisk University, at Nashville, estimates that the decade has seen the South's Negro population decline from 10,007,000 to 9,530,000.

Where have the Negroes gone? Just recently Detroit awoke to the fact that in 10 short years its Negro population had doubled until it now totals about 300,000.

AT THE SAME TIME Mayor Cobb warned that racial tensions were on the upswing in Detroit for the first time since 1943, when a race riot cost the lives of 27 Negroes and nine whites.

One of the causes of friction, Mayor Cobb continued, has been the mounting pressure of Negroes for better homes and resistance of white neighborhoods to Negro residents.

The same tensions produced the bombing of Negro homes in Birmingham, Ala., last year.

Wyatt, in a study of city hous-



Bombed out—A Negro's home in Birmingham, Ala., ing for Negroes in the South, Ninth of a Series

found that 52 per cent were valued at less than \$1,000 and that barely 14 per cent exceeded a valuation of \$5,000 as against over 60 per cent of the units owned by whites.

At the same time, Wyatt reported, the demand among Negroes for better housing was much greater than among the whites.

In 24 Southern communities, he continued, a survey indicated 23 per cent of Negro veterans were willing to enter the housing market at current prices, whereas only 16 per cent of the white veterans were willing to do so.

Detroit has not been alone with its Negro problem. Other cities all over the country are awakening to the fact that Negroes are entering in great numbers.

FOR EXAMPLE in the period 1940-44 the Negro population of Los Angeles increased 15 per cent; New York and New Jersey, 51 per cent; the Portland-Vancouver area, 437 per cent; San Francisco and the bay area, 57 per cent; the Puget Sound area, 86 per cent; Philadelphia, 38 per cent and Chicago, 36 per cent.

Another startling aspect of this great shift of population is the belief that Negroes no longer can be classed as a rural people.

In 1910 only 27 per cent of

the Negroes lived in cities, whereas in 1944 the figure was 49 per cent. Many students believe the end of the war found better than 50 per cent living in urban areas.

Why are Negroes leaving the farms?

Here is the answer by Ernest Neal, director of the Rural Life Conference here, an organization to study means of bettering rural life:

"The old South is in the midst of revolution. The established order of cotton cultivation with the tenant-share system is giving way to green fields, cattle, tractors and cotton pickers.

"It is not unusual to see tractors plowing the ground, airplanes dusting the cotton and mechanical pickers picking the cotton.

"We are not arguing against mechanization of cotton. We are only stating that mechanization displaces farm families.

"In the Mississippi delta about 85 per cent of the families have moved off the land.

"Farm mechanization and cattle, in eliminating farm tenants, have poured Negroes off the farms faster than whites. In 16 states the numerical decrease of all farm operators in the past 15 years was 322,816, including 208,687 Negroes.

To Neal the great tragedy of the displacement for both whites

and Negroes is the fact that when they get to the cities they are equipped to do nothing.

"They go to the cities," he said, "as the ditch diggers—but the cities don't need ditch diggers any more."

Eventually, Neal believes, the problem is going to catch up with the urban areas—and the nation.

There may come a time, he thinks, when the nation will have to decide whether to educate these people for useful work, or put them on a sort of dole.

To Neal the long run solution, though the initial cost may be high, is the educational process.

One step, Neal thinks, would be to teach them to become better farmers and thus keep them in production on the land. Another would be to give them vocational training after they reach the city.

The problem will have to be met, Neal believes with federal aid. It is too much for the states alone.

The Negro Exodus

To the Editor:

I have just read the article by Ben Price written from Tuskegee under the six-column title, "Greener Pastures Are Luring Southerners to Other Sections."

The article calls attention to the fact that a substantial majority of those "lured" away are Negroes. This is good. With the exodus of the Negro our Southland will become a greener pasture also. For all too long the South has had to drag its tail upstream with a heavy weight hanging about its neck. The present trend is best for the Negro. It is best also for those Negroes and whites who may remain in the South.

There is also an element of retributive justice in the trend. The Negroes at last are beginning to flood that section of the country responsible for shanghaiing their great-grandfathers and mothers from African jungles and selling them into slavery here. Our burdens in the South will now grow lighter. The Negro's opportunities in the North will now, we hope, be brighter.

That section of the country whose ship-owning capitalists reaped fabulous fortunes in the traffic of human flesh can now, at long last, assume some small part of the burden their infamous trade created and which we of succeeding generations have fallen heir to.

WILLIAM HENRY BEATTY.

Tuskegee Institute finds idea to further rural housing hope

BY BEM PRICE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. June 22—(P)—They dream great dreams here and keep their feet on the ground. They try to carry on in the tradition of the late Booker T. Washington to whom first things come first—education, health, housing and jobs.

Over the last 10 years, for example, institute officials have been quietly worrying over rural housing.

They think they've just about found an answer in a homemade cement block and concrete house

Tenth of 12 Articles

enclosing 1,200 square feet at a cash cost of about \$2,000 and a lot of elbow grease.

Success of the "Tuskegee block" house has led Ernest Neal, director of the Rural Life Conference, and others to dream another dream.

They dream of when each county in the nation might have a "housing agent" even as they now have agricultural extension agents.

This agent would give the farmers the know-how to build a complete home at a cost no commercial builder could touch simply because the farmer does all his own labor, even to making the blocks.

CREDIT FOR CONCEIVING of "Tuskegee block" goes to Institute President Dr. D. Patterson. He wondered over the years why it wouldn't be possible to mix a little cement with sand and gravel found in streams and make a building material.

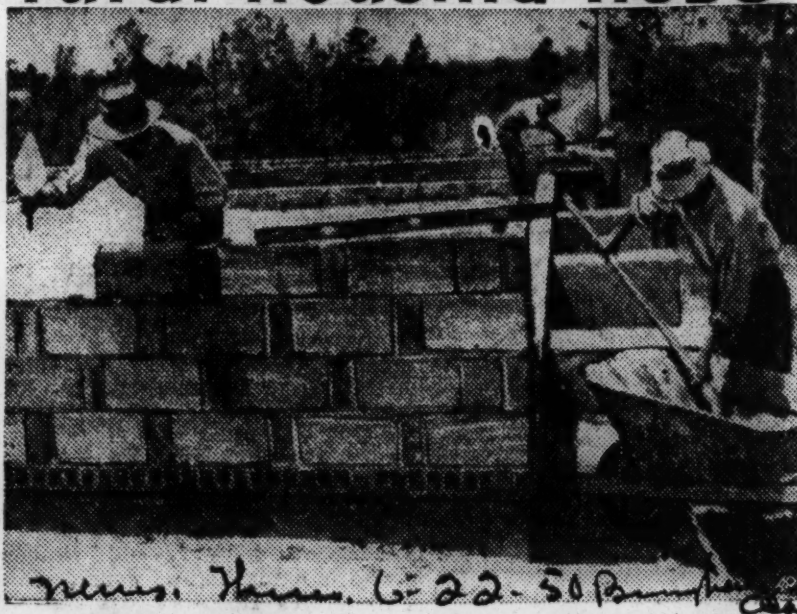
In the past 19 months institute experts developed a block form, worked out formulas and then tested. It worked.

The form, which looks like a lattice work, is soaked in oil, the cement mixture poured and tamped. The result is left in the sun to dry. It takes about two weeks of seasoning.

Neal reports that after one week's practice, the average man can make 100 blocks a day and lay 160 blocks in eight hours.

The only skilled labor required, Tuskegee found, was in laying the corners, roofing, wiring and plumbing.

FOR A 1,200 SQUARE FOOT home, the institute discovered, 3,500 blocks are needed and one man could in about three months, with the necessary skilled aid, build himself a completely new home, virtually fireproof and immune to rats and mice.



Tuskegee blocks—Homemade building material.

The block has turned out to be so successful that the farmers' Home Administration has given it whole-hearted approval.

Says Neal:

"The most practical advantage of the block is its adaptability to all income levels. The family with little cash income and few securities for a loan need not be without adequate housing. Family labor can be used for making and laying the block. Whenever the money runs out, work can stop without damaging the materials until more money is secured."

NEAL ADDS THAT "cooperative housing groups can use the block to good advantage. A block field can be built at a centrally located place, a mechanical concrete mixer rented and one large machine can turn out 800 blocks per hour with a crew of 12.

In a four-hour work period enough blocks can be poured to build a four-room house. The cooperative group can work advantageously also in constructing the house."

He pointed out, too, that "with a few hours of instruction and some supervision, a farmer can do all the masonry required on the walls except building the corners."

(Tomorrow—Equality of Education)

South Aware of Race Problem

Times-Picayune

But 'Gradualism' Is Believed

Only Solution

Sum. 7-30-50

(In this eighth article of his series telling the up-to-the-minute story of America's "New South," reporter Malcolm Johnson discusses the Southland's racial problem and the steps being taken to overcome it.)

New Orleans, La.

CHAPTER VIII

By MALCOLM JOHNSON

(INS Staff Correspondent)

Progressive Southerners are painfully aware that they have a racial problem. It is an old problem, loaded with dynamite, and the South has been living with it for generations.

The modern South is convinced, its leaders say, that the solution must come from the South itself. It must come, they insist, through education, through a program of "gradualism." They feel that "outside compulsion" will do more harm than good and may destroy gains already made.

To a transplanted Southerner like myself, comparing conditions that prevailed more than 20 years ago, there is no doubt that progress has been made. Tensions have been eased tremendously.

More Tolerance

Coincident with a growing liberal movement, there is more tolerance in the South today. Attitudes have changed. The result is a heartening improvement in racial relations.

The problem, however, is still far from solved. There are conflicts between old and new attitudes. Demagogues, bleating of "white supremacy," still fan the flames of prejudice, hatred, and fear.

On the other hand, most of the South today seems to realize that the old concept of "keeping the Negro in his place" is no solution at all. If only from enlightened self interest, it knows that keeping the Negro in poverty, ignorance, and semislavery is a drag on the whole South and the rest of the nation as well. It knows that the Negro's lot must improve if the South as a whole is to improve.

Evidence of change is found in the day-to-day relations between the races. The modern Negro in the South is no

"Uncle Tom," or white man's Negro, cringing and fawning in the presence of whites. He has attained more dignity and respect.

As in other sections of the country, the Negro in the South is still far from being treated as a first-class citizen, but his status is improving, in spite of segregation and continued discrimination.

Urban Areas Best

This is particularly true in urban centers. In some rural areas, by way of contrast, there has been little change.

Much of the progress is due to the efforts of men and women of good will of both races, working together, seeking practical means of solving their mutual problem. The result has been more consideration and better understanding between the races.

Here is some of the evidence:

In many Southern cities today white men and women are working with Negro groups on community problems.

Experimental Camp

In Knoxville, Tenn., an experimental summer camp for children of both races, living together, is announced for the purpose of promoting better racial understanding.

Negro policemen are serving in nearly 75 cities in 12 Southern states.

In cities throughout the South, millions of dollars are being spent for Negro swimming pools, Negro recreation centers, hospitals, and other facilities. In Jackson, Miss., for example, the mayor points with pride to a new \$150,000 swimming pool for Negroes, a \$365,000 auditorium, a \$30,000 recreation center.

Negro Schools

Jackson citizens also have endorsed a proposed \$8.5 million dollar bond issue for new schools, with emphasis on new Negro schools — one senior high school, two junior highs, and five elementary schools.

Southern leaders are making determined efforts to give Negroes equal opportunity in education under the familiar "separate but equal" theme. There

also is a growing realization that Negroes, as a matter of fundamental justice, are entitled to political equality and full participation as citizens.

Some Southerners ruefully admit that some of this progress has stemmed from court decisions and the "needling" of outside critics demanding sweeping reform.

Politically, the Negro in the last eight years has exercised his right of franchise more than at any other period in 50 years.

A chart of the Negro's voting progress from 1940 to 1947 shows that Georgia has made the greatest gain, the number of qualified Negro voters increasing from 20,000 to 125,000.

Georgia's progress has been the result of effective statewide Negro leadership, liberal Southern white leadership, and the abolition of the poll tax.

Mississippi Shame

In Mississippi, where nearly half the population is Negro, less than 1 per cent of the Negroes were able to "qualify" as voters — the lowest ratio of any Southern state. Even so, the number of Negro voters in Mississippi increased from 2000 in 1940 to 5000 in 1947.

The next most backward state in the number of Negroes voting is Alabama, where the percentage was 1.2. The number of voters able to qualify, however, increased from 2000 to 6000. A heavy poll tax and other hampering restrictions prevail in Alabama.

On the credit side, in the recent primary in South Carolina a Charleston Negro was candidate for Congress for the first time since Reconstruction Days. He stumped the state and spoke from the same platform with white candidates. This could not have happened in the South of 25 years ago.

Four Elected

In Columbia, capital of South Carolina, four Negroes were recently elected to the city Democratic executive committee.

One of the most militant organizations for bettering racial relations is the Southern Regional council, established

in 1944 as an outgrowth of the earlier commission on interracial co-operation.

With a membership of some 3500, including distinguished Southerners of both races, the council keeps a wary eye on the courts, studies all phases of race relations, issues books and pamphlets highlighting inequalities, and recommending remedies. It is doing effective work.

Southern leaders assert that the Ku Klux Klan, preaching its familiar theme of hate and "white supremacy," today stands as a discredited, uninfluential group.

K K K Almost Impotent

Says Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution:

"There is no question about the improvement of race relations. As for the Klan, it is almost an impotent organization, unfeared save in the few remote rural regions where the population is sparse and frustration and poverty worse. Even in such areas, the Klan is growing less resolute."

Another Southerner smilingly observed that the Klan's strength has been dissipated by factional strifes. "They are fighting now," he said, "over who gets the money from the bed sheets."

James Young, associated editor of the Anderson (S. C.) Daily Mail, says that the Klan is being laughed out of existence. To evade laws banning masks, Klansmen have resorted to wearing false mustaches and putty noses when they parade. The result, says Young, is howls of derision from onlookers.

Monday: — Segregation and the FEPC.)

TVA Bringing New Way of Life

James - Picayune
Interest in Economic Experiment Is Worldwide

Wed. 8-2-50
(The TVA project has been called the greatest single economic development in the South since the War Between the States. The following article, 11th in a series of 12, tells of the role TVA is playing in "The New South.")

Chapter XI

By MALCOLM JOHNSON

(INS Staff Correspondent)

To the people of the Tennessee valley the great TVA project is more than a system of dams and reservoirs harnessing the once turbulent Tennessee river. It represents to them a new way of life.

New Orleans, La.
Interest in TVA today is worldwide. Its success is hailed as an example of what a free nation can do to develop its resources for the benefit of all the people.

About six million persons visit TVA every year. It is said to run Hollywood and New York city a close race as an aspect of American life in which people of other countries are interested.

During the year ending in June, for example, TVA's visitors included the president of Brazil, nine members of the Amalgamated Engineers union of England, a farmer from South Africa, an economist from France, an agricultural economist from Haiti and a professor of political science from England.

See, Study, Marvel

They came to see, to study, and to marvel at TVA's accomplishments since it was established by the federal government in 1933.

The Tennessee valley authority, a government corporation, was set up for the primary purpose of developing a system of dams for flood control, navigation, and the generation of electric power.

This power is developed in a system of 29 major dams, 17 of which have been built by TVA since 1933. The power produced has in 16 years multiplied the power resources of the region many times for the benefit of farm, home and industry.

Its spokesmen emphasize that TVA's responsibility is to the entire region and that TVA, therefore, is the integrator of greater agricultural, industrial, and home development. Farm income has increased. Industry has grown tremendously because of the availability of power. In 1946,

there were 2100 more manufacturing plants in the valley and in the power service area than in 1933.

Gordon R. Clapp, chairman of the board of TVA, says that the system today is the largest single integrated system of its kind in the world. Last year it supplied 17 billion kilowatt hours of electricity.

This has all but revolutionized farm life in the valley. Rural electrification has really hit its stride since World War II. By the end of 1949, there were more than 461,000 rural consumers in the region.

The number of farmers served was more than 320,000 — more than 70 per cent of all farms in the region, as compared with 15,000 farms which had electric service in 1933.

Developed by Public

The entire area is being developed mainly by the people of the valley themselves in a sort of partnership with the TVA.

TVA's electricity, for instance, is distributed to the ultimate consumer by 145 municipalities and co-operatives, locally owned and controlled. Under contracts with TVA they buy the power wholesale and distribute it retail.

In addition to the power program, TVA has created a deep water navigation channel, enabling modern water transportation to develop on the Tennessee river.

The creation of numerous lakes by TVA has had an impact on tourist trade, making the area attractive for swimming, fishing and boating. Tourist expenditures are estimated at about \$175 million a year. Recreational facilities are being further developed.

More for Less

People of the valley today use more than four and a half times as much electricity as they did in 1933, and about 70 per cent more than the residential consumer in the United States. Clapp says they pay a little over 1.5 cent per KWH, or about half as much as the average cost for electric service in the homes of the US.

Clapp said:

"The basic reason for low rates in the valley today is that they were set low in the first place, into the conviction that such a policy of pricing electricity . . . would bring about a great increase in power consumption, thus reducing the cost per unit while pro-

TVA's development did not come without a struggle. Private power interests fought it. Opponents charged that it was an experiment in socialism, detrimental to private enterprise. But TVA's constitutionality was upheld after a long series of court fights.

Summing up the benefits of public ownership in the case of TVA, Clapp says:

"The consumers in the region have electricity which they did not have before, and a growing supply to keep pace with the growth of the region. They buy it at rates substantially lower than they were required to pay for it under private ownership and service. They have a more direct voice in determining the policies and practices in the management and operation of the distribution systems which serve their needs. The nation's taxpayers have, in TVA, a generating and transmission electric system which, judged by any reasonable standard, is a paying investment . . ."

Voluntary Choice

Clapp also emphasizes that this development of a publicly owned system has come about "through the free and voluntary choice of a majority of the people of the region" as expressed through their own electric co-operatives.

"I suggest," said Clapp at another point, "that the best way for the private utility companies to remain private is to show more enterprise."

Stillman Evans, publisher of the Nashville Tennessean, also paints TVA's benefits in glowing terms.

"TVA," says Evans, "is the biggest single development in the history of the South and among the greatest in the history of the nation."

Frank Ahlgren, editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, describes it as the greatest single economic development in the South since the War Between the States.

Clapp concludes that TVA, in bringing electric energy to farms, homes and factories, "is helping to change freedom from a theory into a fact."

(Thursday: The Future of the New South.)

SOUTH BUILDS

HUGE INDUSTRY OUT OF OIL, GAS

Petrochemical Plants

Growing Rapidly

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 26

[Special]—The south has a major role in the country's industrial development because of the rapid expansion of its petrochemical industry, according to a report prepared for the Southern Association of Science and Industry.

Since the end of World War II more capital has been invested in chemical plants along the Texas-Louisiana gulf coast than in any other area in the country, the report states, and the south's industrialization has proceeded at a rate of 43 per cent above that for the country as a whole.

Petrochemicals, which are derived from the vast supplies of petroleum and natural gas available in the south, are the bellwether of the country's chemical economy, according to Frank J. Soday, of the Lion Oil company, El Dorado, Ark., who submitted the report.

Produce 2 Million Tons

The petrochemical industry, Mr. Soday said, is producing 2 million tons of synthetic organic chemicals annually, exclusive of aromatics.

Sixty-two companies, operating 80 plants from Brownsville, Tex., to Lake Charles, La., are producing 125 organic and 50 inorganic chemicals, he revealed. Plant investment, he added, amounted to more than 750 million dollars this year and is expected to reach 1 billion 500 million by 1955, and these plants have 25,000 employees with yearly payroll of 100 million dollars.

Besides the petrochemical plants concentrated in the Gulf coast area, Mr. Soday said, there are others at El Dorado, Ark., producing ammonium nitrate and sulfuric acid; Yazoo City, Miss., producing ammonia; Gabe, Ky., and Saltville, Va., producing ethylene glycol and related chemicals.

Means More Plants

The south's petrochemical plants are supplying the northeast with large quantities of cheap chemical intermediates for manufacturing purposes, Mr. Soday pointed out.

"The industries consuming such chemicals are beginning to build plants in the southwest for the production of consumer goods for southern markets," he reported. "This trend will gain momentum within the next few years."

"An attractive market for many finished products, such as paints, plastics, textiles, building materials and the like, already exists in the south. It is only a matter of time until the wasteful shipment of chemical intermediates north for production of such goods, and the subsequent shipment of the finished products south, will largely cease."

Why The South Is Poor

The South is making progress, we like to remind ourselves. It is, but we cannot escape the fact that it is still the poorest section of the nation. Per capita income payment figures make that pretty clear.

In 1948 the per capita income payments to individuals for the whole continental United States averaged \$1,410. The Middle Eastern region showed the highest average—\$1,647. The figure for the Southeast was \$957, and for Alabama it was even below that—\$891. There were, in fact, only three other states in the Union with lower figures: Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Why has our per capita income been so low? Why is the South poor? A good many people have offered explanations. An interesting recent study was that made by John L. Fulmer of the University of Virginia. Some of his findings were published recently in *The Southern Economic Journal* in an article entitled "Factors Influencing State per Capita Income Differentials." Let not the title discourage the reader; the author is just trying to find out why people in some states make more money than people in others.

Fulmer couldn't reckon on differences in resources as a factor in income differences because there are no suitable measurements available. So he sought the reasons for the differences in "the stage of economic development and the abilities of the people and in the extent of their participation in the economy of the respective states."

Four factors which tend to measure these differences were found: the percentage of the employed labor force occupied in agriculture; the educational level of the population; the percentage of the population classified as Negro; and the percentage of population employed.

The more people employed in agriculture, the less advanced the economy will be industrially. The educational level of the people and the percentage of Negro population reflect the ability of the labor force to take advantage of differential employment opportunities. With the Negro it is not so much a lack of training as it is discrimination and restriction against participation in the full range of economic opportunities. And the unemployed part of the population—children and the aged—depresses the per capita income of the employed group.

A series of mathematical tests showed

these four factors to be highly related to state per capita income differentials. Together they explained 89 per cent of the differences in state per capita income in the year studied—1940. The percentage of total population employed was the most important factor, and the percentage of Negro population the least.

The trend, as shown between 1929 and 1947, indicates a narrowing of income differences between the Southern states and the rest of the country. There was a widening of the differences during the beginning of the depression in that period but a narrowing during the emergence from depression.

The South's economic development is proceeding more rapidly than is that of some of the already highly developed regions. The region is gaining on the rest of the nation educationally; but it has a long way to go, and it is suggested that proposed federal legislation in aid of education would accelerate the tendency.

This trend seems to be continuing; a further narrowing of income differences is forecast. The writer says that "it appears that the future holds much promise for further gains in this respect, provided no important retrogression in the politics of the region occurs."

We are on the road to a wealthier South. And good politics will help the economic development along. May the trend continue.

Dobbins Cites Potentialities—

Hard-Hitting Group Is Urged To Boost Southern Products

By FOSTER HALEY

An urgent plea for creation of a hard-hitting, South-enriching organization to sell the world on Southern products was made here yesterday by W. O. Dobbins, director of the Alabama State Planning Board.

"We're sitting right in the middle of un-dreamed of opportunities and that's all we're doing—sitting," said Dobbins, who also is vice president of the National Association of State Planning and Development Agencies.

"What the South needs is an alert, go-getting organization that will pick up the ball and run with it," Dobbins said.

The South-promoting Dobbins declared that a "Southern Marketing and Development Association" might be the answer.

"California is full of organizations like the Raisin Growers Association, and they've done the most magnificent job of selling in the world," Dobbins said.

"We ought to be ashamed of ourselves for not doing the same thing. If they can do it, we can. Alabama could lift all the mortgages in the state with sweet potatoes and pecans."

Dobbins said each product would have to have its own association to push its goods into the national and world markets.

"Each association would have to have a specific job to do," he said.

"We can't sell generalities but we can sell sweet potatoes."

He cited the case of an Autauga County farmer, W. B. Dominick, who grossed \$22,000 on 100 acres of sweet potatoes last year and held back \$6,000 worth for seed. In 1945 Dominick made \$450 from five acres.

Dobbins' vigorous recommendation for the creation of a "Southern Marketing and Development Association" followed close on the heels of a meeting of the State Planning Board's Land Resources Advisory Committee.

The meeting was attended by two college presidents, state leg-

islators, prominent farmers, state officials, and interested private citizens.

Two committees were appointed to help further the South's development.

Beginning today, Dobbins will start distributing an "enlightening" booklet called "Marketing Southern Products" to many state leaders, newspaper editors and citizens.

The booklet is by Robert D. Calkins, director of the General Education Board. It stresses "enthusiastic leadership" and "marketing" as the most urgent needs for the South's economic development.

Dobbins places marketing ahead of everything else.

Dobbins, who is the immediate past president of the Southern Association of State Planning and Development Agencies, said a "Southern Marketing and Production Association" would have to be sponsored by private groups. Marketing specialists would have to be hired to work with it," he said. "It's the selling end of it that counts."

Among those attending the Land Resources Advisory Committee meeting here this week were:

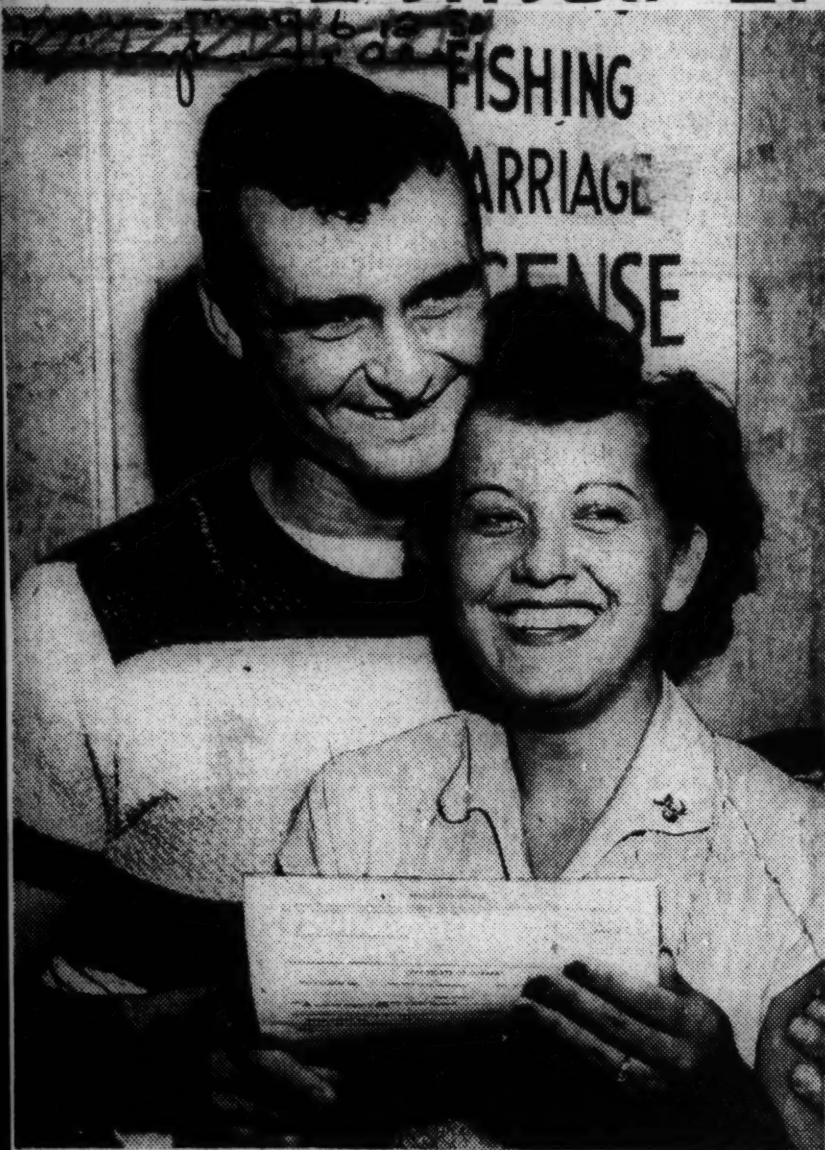
Price McLemore, a Waugh, Ala., farmer, chairman; Dr. Dalph Draughon, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn; Dr. John M. Gallalee, president of the University of Alabama.

Also C. J. Settles, Birmingham; George Wallace, Democratic nominee for the State Legislature from Barbour County; Col. Grey Henderson, Elmore County; State Senator F. G. Bridges, Notasulga; Dr. J. R. Morton, University of Alabama.

And George P. Walthall, U. S. Soil Conservation; A. J. Gray, TVA official; Alexander Nunn, editor of the Progressive Farmer; L. G. Brackeen, State Department of Agriculture and Industries, and W. B. Dominick, Autauga County farmer, who spoke at the meeting.

The Changing South—

Old Times In Dixie Are Being Fast Forgotten



CHARLEY CONNECTS—FOR KEEPS — Charley Maxwell, slugging Baron rightfielder, with his bride-to-be, Miss Ann Fulcher of Roanoke, Va., as they obtained a marriage license at the courthouse here this morning.

BY BEM PRICE

Associated Press Newsfeature Writer

ATLANTA, June 12 — There is a terrific ferment in the South today.

Thousands have been displaced from the land to crowd into the cities, while other thousands have flocked to the West and Midwest in search of the opportunity they couldn't find at home.

The Negro and the white man are still at odds over the South's traditional master-servant relationship.

Beneath this pyramid of tensions lie industrial and economic changes which when viewed as a whole, are nearly staggering.

On the one extreme are the urban intellectual groups demanding overnight change, while on the other are those who not only would maintain the status quo, but who really would prefer to go back a few years.

Impact Of New Trends

THERE ARE WORLD PRESSURES which have wrecked the cotton economy of the Deep South.

And there are world pressures in which the South finds itself held up as an example of a nation which talks democracy, but refuses to grant full citizenship rights to nearly 10,000,000 people.

Throughout the region stand great islands of poverty and mass ignorance, marked in the cities by almost unbelievable slums and in the country by one-room schools, grey shacks, eroded land and unkempt farms.

This goes hand in hand with an ever rising level of income for all the South's people and a consequent pressure for improvement. Into the region with its vast mineral, human and agricultural resources have poured millions of industrial dollars for new plants and payrolls.

As a matter of self-preservation, the region has set out with conscious vigor to remake its agricultural establishment upon diversified lines.

The net result of all these pressures, internal and external, has been for a changing South; a progressing South if you like.

Tragedy Of Division

ONE OF THE GREAT tragedies of this changing South has been the division of its people, some-

A REPORT ON DIXIE

Old Dixie is moving right along with the times. Perhaps she is moving faster than even native Southerners realize.

Associated Press Writer Bem Price has made a tour of investigation through the Southern States. He has seen much he expected to see. And he has seen much that surprised him.

Writer Price has put his Southern tour on paper and what he has written will be of interest to every person living in the South. His observations will be presented in a series of 12 articles.

The first appears here. Watch for the remaining 11 in your BIRMINGHAM NEWS.

times unconsciously, over the role the Negro is to have in the new South.

There is division between white and Negro, between white and white, and between Negro and Negro.

One of the great sorrows of the South, said Sociologist Dr. Preston Valien, of Fisk University at Nashville, has been the lack of understanding between whites and Negroes.

the University of Richmond, put it this way:

"The 19th century had three dominant ideas: liberty, industry and democracy. The ante bellum South early in that century set its face against all three.

"Not liberty; slavery! Not industry; plantation agriculture! Not democracy, a contrived system of aristocratic rule! And in the pursuit of these false ideals, the South lost the better part of a hundred years." The ferment in the South today is the race to catch up.

Dr. Valien in an interview pointed out that by and large the white Southerner has no contact with the Negro save on a work relation, thus the white simply is in no position to know of the Negro's intimate home life, his fears, his wants, his hopes and his ambitions.

The reverse is equally true, Dr. Valien continued, and without this knowledge there is intolerance.

Division Among Negroes

AT TUSKEGEE Institute, Alabama, Ernest Neal, director of the Rural Life Conference, remarked that, "It is very difficult to get the problems of the Negroes together.

"The intellectual Negro," Neal said, "has passed every test for first class citizenship. His problem no longer is a house, clothes and money. First class citizenship is about all he is interested in.

"But for the mass of Negroes, the problem still is enough food, a place to live and clothing.

"The advantaged Negro is more conscious of segregation than the mass. To the mass it isn't a question of whether he eats a meal in a white restaurant. He just wants a meal.

"The problem is to develop a psychology on the part of the Negroes to help find a solution and not just sit down and complain of injustices.

"We've all got to realize that the same thing that keeps the Negro from making money is the same thing that keeps the poor white from making money.

"The difference between the poor white and the Negro, as I see it, is that the white has nobody to fight his battles.

The Big Problem

"FUNDAMENTALLY, the basic problem of the South is too many people and not enough jobs."

Why all this turmoil in the South? The late Samuel Chiles Mitchell, professor of history at

Proper Perspective On Southern Problems

William O. Lynch, Professor Emeritus, Indiana University, in The Bloomington, Ind.,

Star-Courier

IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND the attitude of the South towards some of the

problems that confront our country, it is necessary to keep certain important facts in mind. Negro slavery was for a considerable period an established institution in all of the British colonies along the Atlantic coast. Mainly because of climatic and soil conditions, slavery did not flourish in the colonies north of Maryland. The institution, under favorable conditions, grew and spread westward in the agricultural areas south of Pennsylvania. The slave-holding region of the United States eventually included all of the states from Pennsylvania and the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico plus Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, lying entirely beyond the Mississippi. Even slaveholding states (all save Delaware, Maryland, part of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri) united to form the Confederate States of America. This Confederation fought for independence from 1861 to 1865.

NATURALLY, much sympathy for the Confederacy prevailed in the border states and this geographic belt contributed of its substance and man-power to both sides during the conflict. There was, indeed, even in the non-slaveholding states considerable opposition to the conquest of the South. On the other hand, there was more or less Union sentiment in particular geographic districts within the Confederacy, and other districts where there was not much interest in the plans of either side — rather a desire to be let alone.

Most of the warfare took place on the soil of the Confederate and border belt states. The destruction of property and the devastation that accompany war affected the South mainly, and it was the economic and social regime of the South that was demoralized by campaigning armies and the collapse of the Confederacy. The emancipation of slaves necessitated an attempt somehow to reconstruct the plantation system and to readjust the relations between the two races. To rebuild a society that included a vast number of newly freed colored people was something that absolutely required long years of patient, thoughtful effort. The first uncertain steps were taken in the midst of confusion. To make everything worse, there came the hasty enfranchisement of men just out of slavery by constitutional amendment, and the creation of new state governments according to congressional blue-prints. The carpetbag regime came to an end after a few years, but the road to a new economic and social

THE ROOTS of some of the current problems that are of interest to the South as well as to the rest of the country go back to the slow climb that followed 1876, to the carpetbag period, to the military struggle of the eighteen-sixties and to the period of slavery. None of this can be ignored. There is danger, however, that some phases of past history may receive too much attention, which will greatly interfere with the solution of problems that grow out of comparatively new conditions.

Northern leaders anxious to solve pressing problems of today should be very considerate of the forces that grow out of the peculiar history of the South. Southern leaders with equal need to participate in the solution of new and pressing problems should not permit themselves to be too greatly influenced by past hardships and grievances. The South has at last become strong and is rapidly growing stronger. Able Southern leaders have open to them wonderful opportunities to align themselves with able Northern leaders which they cannot afford to miss. They must not miss them for the sake of our country's future, nor for the sake of the South, conservative economic leaders of the South to the contrary notwithstanding.

Opportunities Beckon To The South

William O. Lynch, Professor Emeritus, Indiana University, in The
Bloomington, Ind., Star-Courier

Advertiser
LAST week, I noted the fact that the South has at last become strong and that her strength is increasing rapidly. It is too late for leadership to come from those elements of the South that continue to the old and act as if conditions were such that their attitude towards current problems must be that of a society suffering from an inferiority complex. For a long and discouraging period, there was much justification for such a basis of action. That period has definitely ended. The South can now play her part as a region of increasing and varied production, growing towns and cities, and therefore, with the means to improve her social and educational conditions. Moreover, such changes are taking place at an accelerated pace. At the same time, Southern conservative elements are lining up with Northern conservatives, while Southern liberals are allying themselves with Northern liberals.

7-21-50
THIS is all natural enough perhaps, but since the expansion of industry, banking and trade has come much later in the South than in the North, it should not have been too much to expect that the South would avoid many of the mistakes which accompanied the development of the economic system of the North. Nevertheless, the views of the economic leaders of the North have very generally become the views of Southern economic leaders, and it has come about that one can hardly discover any difference between meetings of Southern businessmen of any classification and meetings of similar groups of Northern businessmen. As a result, a cloud in the sky for the South is the pride which her business leaders, big and little, take in their own well-advanced conservatism.

Northern leaders, liberals as well as conservatives, should give very careful consideration to the forces that grow out of the peculiar history of the South. Leaders of the South, conservatives as well as liberals, with equal need to participate in the solution of new and pressing problems that confront South and North alike, should not permit themselves to be too greatly influenced by conditions that are a hang-over from an earlier regime that long since passed into history. The truly wise leaders of any country in any era realize that solutions of old problems that once sufficed must sometimes be thrown overboard with the coming of a new age and a new regime. The changing South, because of the swiftness and complexity of the changes themselves, will be sure to abandon solutions that her people have long had considerable faith in, regardless of elements

Montgomery, Ala.
I AM very friendly to the South and rejoice in her present growth and prosperity. It disturbs me, however, to notice how many reactionaries the present youthful and vigorous South sends to Congress to vote with Northern reactionaries. I am happy to observe the accomplishments of Southerners in bringing about better relations between the races, in improving the educational systems of the Southern States and in promoting the social welfare of the masses. I am puzzled that there are so many fine substantial Southern citizens who seem to be glad when welfare measures that come before Congress are defeated. I am alarmed that so many Southerners, who should be grieved, seem gratified at the defeat of a courageous and outstanding leader like Senator Pepper by a little man using cheap methods of campaigning. I believe that the South, while passing through her remarkable economic transformation, should soon exhibit a marked swing away from conservatism. I feel that the opportunity is open to the South, by becoming more liberal, to play a great role in our country and the world in the coming years. Will the South see the beckoning hand?

Some Friendly Criticism

Some of the things the South needs to do to make the most of what it has are given in a publication of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. It reprinted an address by Robert D. Calkins, Director, General Education Board, on "Marketing Southern Products." It is widely recognized that the South is going places, standing at the beginning of an era of development. That is just the point Calkins makes; in spite of substantial advances, we are so far merely on the threshold. There is still plenty to learn. The South, Calkins says, is sacrificing today over \$20 billion a year for being without the skill and ability that would make it prosperous: "If the South were abreast of the rest of the country, incomes would be at least 50 pct. higher than they are today."

On the asset side we are credited with the contrast in the marketing job on an abundance of poorly used resources; Southern pecans and California walnuts, some pockets of capital more than we Virginia, we are reminded, produces marvelous Smithfield hams, but the rest of the country rarely sees them: "If California produced Smithfield hams, Virginians would eat more of them than they do now."

As to the needs: The first requisite is listed as purpose, determination, "To fire more promising leaders with enthusiasm to spend their lives in the development of the Southern region by building up industry and trade."

We are reminded that Southern leaders go North and West and do great things. But by no means all the talent moves out: "Somehow the latent talents of those who remain must be released."

For Southern people have had so little so long that they do not realize what they are capable of. Calkins emphasized that the South's destiny depends primarily on its own people: "Southern people alone can or will make Southerners prosperous. Outsiders may help. They can be induced to contribute capital and know-how and other forms of assistance, but fundamentally what the South reaps it must sow, and what it does not sow itself it will not reap."

Calkins sounded a hopeful note on the need for selling the South to the nation as a whole: "The rest of the country is fed up with discouraging attacks that give the impression that the South is hopeless. It will welcome news of what is really being done to carry the South forward. . . . Show the world what is really being done to remedy the cause of criticism and criticism will then become less of a popular fad."

A basic Southern handicap was given as the fact that, with some challenging exceptions we have not gotten away from the antiquated marketing system that relies on others to process and distribute our products. And many of the industries that process Southern products look only to local markets, with no widespread interest in the potentialities of national or international markets. "In a sense," Calkins declared, "too many Southern firms having something to sell are saying, in effect, 'Sure, we have a good product. Why don't you find out about it, come down here and buy it?'" We are reminded that if New England and the Midwest had followed such "low-pressure" sales methods they would never have gotten where they are.

Another handicap cited in the marketing of Southern products is the frequent irregular quality, irregular and unbendable supply. Attention is called to

South Is Still Country's Most Populous Region

ATLANTA — (AP) — Despite the many migrations westward in the past 100 years, the South is still the most populous region in the country, the Atlanta regional office of the U. S. Department of Commerce reported Wednesday.

Preliminary returns from the 1950 census showed that on April 1 of this year there were 46,931,354 persons living in the South compared with 19,412,227 in the West, 44,229,763 in the North Central, and 39,282,248 in the Northeast.

Merrill C. Lofton, Commerce Department regional director made the analysis. Since 1940 the gain in the South has been 12.6 per cent, somewhat above the increases of 10.2 per cent in the North Central region and 9.3 per cent in the Northeast, but slightly below the 13.3 per cent rise for all states in the nation because of the phenomenal 39.3 per cent gain taking place in the West in the 10-year period. The Census Bureau has defined

the South as Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, the Virginias, Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma.

Those states bordering the Atlantic and Gulf, including Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas and Virginias, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia made the greatest gain, 18 per cent, in population of all Southern states between 1940 and 1950, with the west South Central — Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas — next with a 10.8 per cent rise, and the remainder a 6 per cent advance.

DIXIE'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS HAILED

James Picayune
How Region Became 'No. 1'

Opportunity' Told
Mon. 8-7-50
By IRWIN SAFCHIK
(INS Staff Correspondent)

Atlanta, Aug. 6—How the South became the "nation's No. 1 economic opportunity" through 50 years of record-breaking progress was told here by the Southern Association of Science and Industry.

The association, which coordinates the many efforts to convert the potential into something more than an "opportunity," under one cover a number of papers presented to the association's 10th annual meeting at Charleston, S. C., on May 1 and 2.

One speaker said the "industrial development of the South has been one of the most noteworthy movements in the history of the world."

Another — South Carolina Gov. J. Strom Thurmond — declared: "The truth is that the South is leading the nation in the march of progress."

"The South as a whole has never known such a general healthy condition in nearly every line of activity," according to a committee report.

Cites Reasons for Gains

Richard W. Wirt, assistant vice president of the Southern Railway System, had a ready answer for the obvious question: "How come?" He said, "no section is better adapted to the manufacturing industry than the South." He also credited transportation with the facts that:

The number of manufacturing establishments in the South increased more than twice as fast as it did in the rest of the country;

The number of employees nearly tripled; their salaries went up more than 2000 per cent.

Edward A. Wayne, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, listed the South's "material wealth." He included natural resources, people, capital, markets, transportation and "ideas!"

The need for further improvements were stressed by Dr. E. C. Nance, president of the Uni-

versity of Tampa, Fla. He said "we need a better and wider understanding of our financial and industrial potentialities."

Better Education Urged

Dr. Nance said the South must overcome its "inertia" and "psychological depression." He also pointed to the necessity for better education, increases in charitable and religious contributions and a better balance in the way we spend our money.

The university president pointed happily to the fact that more money goes for things like soap, beauty treatments, recreation, tobacco and alcohol than for education; more for horse-racing than for public education.

It is on the wealth of the South that Dr. Nance bases some of his strongest hopes for the future. In 50 years, he estimates, it was multiplied about 15 times.

Gov. Thurmond, who began his address with the observation that the "South is leading in the march of progress," concluded:

"The South is moving forward steadily and surely toward that desirable balance of agriculture and industry which will enable us to enjoy happier, healthier and more productive lives."

Employment Is Booming In The South

Wed. 11.8-50
Birmingham Lists
Small Labor Surplus

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Employment is booming in the South with indications of an even tighter labor market.

Labor Department figures for September show six Southern states, led by Texas, with one or more areas with a "tight or balanced labor supply." Unemployment is under 3 per cent in these areas.

They are: Arkansas, Little Rock; Florida, Jacksonville; Georgia, Athens, Columbus and Macon; North Carolina, Charlotte; Texas, Austin, Dallas, El Paso, San Antonio, and Waco, and Virginia, Richmond.

The figures show only two Southern areas where there is a "substantial labor surplus" with unemployment ranging from 7 to 11.9 per cent. They are Beaumont-Port

Arthur, Tex., and Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Areas with a "moderate labor surplus" — with unemployment ranging from 5 to 6.9 per cent — are Mobile, Montgomery, Tampa-St. Petersburg, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Baltimore, Asheville, Charleston, Knoxville and Nashville.

There is a "slight labor surplus" with unemployment ranging from 3 to 4.9 per cent in Birmingham, Miami, Augusta, Savannah, Louisville, Jackson, Durham, Raleigh, Columbia, Chattanooga, Memphis, Corpus Christi, Fort Worth, Galveston, Houston, Norfolk-Portsmouth and Roanoke.

Reasons Given

The Labor Department offered these reasons for labor conditions in the various areas where figures were compiled:

Alabama: Birmingham—End of disputes, expansion in transportation and equipment, foundries, construction and trade largely responsible for employment gains and unemployment drop. Large order backlogs and new defense contracts to boost transportation equipment, fabricated metals.

Mobile—Large employment gain in important ship repair dominates rise. Government work also up markedly; lesser gains in most other industries. Unemployment down one-third. Employment outlook uncertain depending on ship repair contracts. Shortage of skilled aircraft workers for government installations anticipated.

Montgomery — Cottonseed and peanut oil processing show sharp seasonal gains; other changes slight. Government orders to boost lumber and wood products; seasonal expansion scheduled for fertilizer, trade, service. Scheduled construction declines may be aggravated by material shortages.

SEARS TO STRESS DIXIE'S PROGRESS

Retail stores of Sears, Roebuck and Company in 10 Southern states will participate in a Dixie Progress Celebration from Thursday through Oct. 23, M. M. Kramer, Sears' local manager, announced Tuesday.

The local observance, Kramer said, will be marked by a 10-day sale featuring products made in the South and especially those manufactured in Louisiana.

In 1949, Sears purchased \$2,357,000 worth of merchandise from manufacturers in this state, Kramer said. A total of 183 firms in 24 cities and towns shared in the expenditure, he added.

"We know that locating our sources of supply as close to our

sales outlets as possible is an important means of cutting costs of distribution," Kramer said. "This decentralization policy benefited our company as a whole, but more important, it has been a factor in our being able to help the South grow and develop. In addition, it is making it possible for us in the South to work out a balance between agriculture and industry which is a proven formula for healthy economy."

Bright Future Is Assured South Looking At The South

Potential Industrial Center of US, Says Ivey

(This concluding article in Malcolm Johnson's series on "The New South" discusses the future of America's Southland.)

CHAPTER XII (CONCLUSION)

By MALCOLM JOHNSON

(INS Staff Correspondent)

In 1938 a presidential committee described the South as "the nation's economic problem No. 1."

Today enthusiasts, looking ahead, hail the South as "the nation's economic opportunity No. 1."

They base their optimism on the record of progress within the last 10 years, affecting all phases of life in the South. And they feel that the future holds almost limitless possibilities.

The South is well on the way to achieving economic independence. It is expanding industrially. It is developing an ever increasingly attractive market within its own region. It is bringing new techniques to agriculture.

Where industrial New England is declining, the south is growing. It is rich in as yet untapped resources, human and material. Its forests are making the South a great wood products center. Its climate, farmlands and minerals are opening new vistas of opportunity.

'Possibilities Limitless'

Dr. John Ivey, director of the board of control for Southern regional education, envisions the South of the future as the potential industrial center of America.

"The possibilities are limitless," said Ivey. "Industry in the North and Middle West is based on coal and oil as an energy base. When and if that base is exhausted, the center of industry may shift to the South, with its unlimited hydro-electric power."

Such a transition would affect the type of community housing, public schools, housing and health service, in Ivey's opinion.

He sees the trend of decentralization traced to the port's activity.

ized industry in the South as continuing. Thus the South will avoid the evils of greatly centralized industries such as exist in the big cities of the North.

The whole pattern of life in the South already is changing. These changes will continue, in Ivey's view, as the South of the future bases its economy on water power and the use of agricultural products as the substance of industry.

Something of the same bright future is painted by the Middle South area development program, promoted by four individuals to publicize the advantages of the three Middle South states—Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Push Economic Development

The broad purpose of this campaign is to stimulate the economic development of the area by promoting industry, commerce and agriculture. In a series of advertisements the Middle South is described as a great "economic frontier."

The work is typical of the spirit of the New South. That spirit was reflected by two young men in Mississippi who work for the state agriculture and industry board. Discussing the problems facing Mississippi and the rest of the South, the young men looked at each other, grinned and said: "Hell, we haven't got sense enough to know we can't do anything. We are just dumb enough to think that any problem we have can be solved somehow. Our idea is to go ahead and tackle it, even when they say it can't be done."

One of the utilities backing the Middle South development program is the New Orleans Public Service, Inc. Speaking of the importance of the port of New Orleans in the South's economic advancement, J. M. Jennings Jr., of that company pointed out that it is the second port in the US (New York is the first) in the value of export and import trade.

It is estimated, Jennings said, that 70 cents of every dollar spent in New Orleans can be traced to the port's activity.

New Orleans Gateway

"The commerce that funnels through the port of New Orleans," said Jennings, "comes from the midcontinent region, one of the world's greatest producing areas, extending from Denver on the West to Cincinnati on the East and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico."

Other cities and sections of the South are promoting progress through various forward-looking schemes. In Birmingham, Ala., to mention only one, a committee of 100 business men organized to help bring new industries to the area.

In Memphis, Tenn., George W. Lee, Negro business leader and author, sees evidence of further improvement in racial democracy in the South of the future, "if the South's economic relations to the rest of the nation can be re-adjusted."

"In the past," says Lee, an eloquent spokesman for his race, "the poor whites have fought the poor blacks for the right to scrape the sides of the bottom of the economic pot."

Lee said:

"The South's economic and political future does not rest solely on legislation, but also on the progress of interracial teamwork; on Negro leaders who must find ways to reduce the provocation of those in the ranks to the minimum, without sacrificing the essentials of self-respect."

"Negroes must co-operate with that growing element of the white South who are standing up for justice of human relationship, and the way will be blazed towards gentle improvement."

By HODDING CARTER

When Representative Lanham swung on the secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, he did just what that organization wanted him to do.

His explosive reaction to a palpable lie accomplished two objectives for the Civil Rights Congress. Because he was a Southern white man and his opponent a Northern Negro, he provided the Communists with an incident to be used to illustrate the monstrous thesis that the white people are everywhere massed against the colored peoples of the world. This propaganda is unending. The Communist Daily Worker is even presenting the war in Korea as a struggle of Asiatics against white, and in headline and text seeks to drive a wedge between white and Negro America, appealing to the Negro not to support a war against people of color.

To strengthen his appeal to race, the Communists seize upon every situation, no matter how trivial. The Westchester riots arising from Paul Robeson's shameful and provocative concert, was welcome ammunition, as was the recent attack in Mississippi upon another Civil Rights Congress spokesman who acted deliberately as an agent provocateur. So too with Mr. Lanham's action in the committee hearings.

The creation of racial animosity as a means of weakening the United States was their unending objective. There was in the Lanham incident also a second and more immediate one. There is a good chance that the man whom Mr. Lanham attacked will be cited for contempt and jailed because he refused to divulge the sources of his organization's funds. If he can be made to appear as the victim of congressional strong-arming—particularly of a Southern attack—he becomes politically important and might conceivably be let off more lightly than he deserves.

A great many people are disturbed because of the propaganda value to world Communism of such incidents as these. Certainly they are welcomed by the Communists,

and certainly, too, they do harm to the cause of democracy; but it is probably that we exaggerate their ill effects. The world today is scarcely going to take more than momentary notice of a minor fracas in Congress. The peoples of Asia, whom the Soviet is attempting to turn into implacable enemies of the United States, are not going to be won over by such incidents even if they hear of them. Friend and foe, we are all too absorbed by the immensity of the world

struggle between two irreconcilable concepts to take much notice of personal expression of antagonisms, even when an American Congressman is a participant.

But there is one area of Congressional behavior which is of vital concern to ourselves because of its effect upon skeptical Asiatics. That is the action which the Senate will take regarding statehood for Hawaii. Alaska presents no racial issue; but 700,000 of the citizens of Hawaii have Asiatic or Polynesian blood. And it is no secret that some of our Senators have objected to statehood for Hawaii because they doubt the potential citizenship and even the loyalty of citizens of Asiatic origin. They forget the fighting record of the Nisei, the wartime patriotism of Americans of all races, and the fact that subversive activity is no less difficult in a territory than in a state. And they forget also that such attitudes do provide powerful weapons for our enemies, at a time when the appeal to race is the strongest which world Communism is making.

THE DEEP SOUTH

Suit to End Racial Segregation in the Schools Draws Fire

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, Sept. 13. A suit filed in the Federal district court here demanding an end to racial segregation in Atlanta's public schools drew region-wide attention this week.

The action, brought by about 200 Negro school children and their parents, marked the first time that the South's traditional school segregation laws had been thus attacked in a major city.

A similar anti-segregation suit has been filed in Clarendon County, S. C. But the Atlanta case probably will be pushed ahead of that one and may provide the first Federal Supreme Court test on racial segregation in the public schools.

The general reaction to the Negroes' Atlanta petition was highly critical. Those deploring the suit included a surprising majority of liberal leaders known to be sincerely concerned with improving race relations and equalizing educational opportunities.

The suit goes radically beyond the now established principle that school facilities for white and Negro school children must be equal and asks the Federal district court to declare that the policy and long

usage of separate schools for Negroes and whites is unconstitutional and must cease forthwith.

The Atlanta Constitution stated editorially that by filing the suit in the face of the Atlanta school system's repeated assertion that its ultimate aim is full equalization of facilities, though separate, "the Negroes have succeeded in alienat-

The Newest South

Through many years now, much has been said and written about "The New South"—and with good reason. For since the end of the era of "The Old South," change has been marked and rapid in this region. There have been, in fact, many new Souths. In numerous respects change and development have been most pronounced of all in the last decade—a time of unprecedented economic expansion under the stimulus of war, reconversion and renewed conflict, heightened peril. It is "The Newest South" which now is experiencing such spectacular advances in its economic and social life.

"Spectacular" is not too strong a word for this progress, although at the same time it should be emphasized that it is also solid and substantial.

The industrial diversification and growth that have come in recent years to the Birmingham district, for example, are making for a new level of material welfare and opportunity for our people. It is of particular significance that there is to be a considerable early expansion of T. C. I. steel production facilities, with high-grade imported ore to be combined with local ore in increasing amounts.

This emphasizes that this district's development as a steel center is not being based simply on the raw resources to be found here, great as they are. More steel should mean still more industries using steel.

In many other cities and towns of the South significant development is proceeding.

Visitors to the great Coosa River newsprint mill, now in its first year of production, are deeply impressed by this manifestation of the vast economic evolution now so rapidly proceeding.

They see truck loads of logs coming in from the woods swiftly transformed before their eyes into newsprint and basic stock for the manufacture of other kinds of paper products. It provides a vivid demonstration of the new jobs, new markets, new opportunities that are being created. More paper mills will be built in the South. The scientific growing of timber will increase. This and many other industries are contributing to better living for millions of our people.

* * *

Such evolution is a reciprocal process. More jobs, better jobs, make for educational and cultural progress, which in turn can accelerate new economic growth. How can we keep it all moving forward—soundly and steadily? That is the inevitable concern of all who look with high hope on this remarkable transformation.

able transformation.

They see a vision of a South freed from the poverty which through generations has afflicted so large a percentage of its people. They are inspired by a new conception of how that economic foundation which is so important to the protection and the growth of freedom can be made stronger.

Men with good jobs are not interested in giving up their liberties in return for the promise of a greater security. Opportunity, work and freedom are the security that most men really want.

This Newest South is a frontier of the continuing struggle for an ongoing and progressive freedom amid the heightened opportunities and perils of this age.

Here in this region we can get new understanding of how there could be continuing victory in an ever-continuing struggle for liberty.

* * *

Maintaining, strengthening and extending such progress is an inescapable, major challenge.

Of course the fact should be faced that the unprecedented expansion which has come to the United States in recent years was set in motion largely by the tremendous and urgent demands of world war. Now a lesser conflict and a huge program of defense have given renewed stimulus to our economy. In the years immediately ahead it seems likely that enormous defense expenditures will continue to provide impetus to our economy.

But even now we should be thinking about how our economic evolution under freedom can be carried forward without the factor of such heavy military outlays.

Surely it is to be hoped that a collective security can be achieved that will provide for an effective reduction and control of armies and armaments. When that happy day comes, enterprise and initiative and vision will be facing a challenge to find ways to still greater expansion and development of our processes of production and distribution.

Not all the new progress which would be the essential objective under such conditions would be in the realm of industrial and commercial activities. Social, educational, cultural and civic advance would go along with such new steps forward.

But under our system of freedom a vigorous, expanding industrial and business structure would be imperative. New undertakings of many sorts, contributing to the well-being and the pleasure of mankind, would be needed. Improvements would be called for in innumerable fields.

milliar lines of human activity. Investment would be required on a scale hitherto unknown.

* * *

That would mean that favorable conditions for investment and initiative would be of fundamental importance. Obviously if conditions of taxation and restraint prevailed which unduly discouraged new ventures, the problem of maintaining a healthy, growing system of freedom would be dangerously intensified.

Then, too, we would face again that basic problem of maintaining purchasing power and distributing earnings in such a way as to sustain adequate demand for our production and adequate new initiative and investment.

These are some of the obvious aspects of the task the free people of this nation will confront when a more peaceful world is established and the opportunity is confronted to apply the far greater productive powers of this day to the building of a happier, safer and better world for all men.

Here in Birmingham and all about us in the South we are being given indications of the still greater things that could be if only a stable peace can be achieved.

It is the responsibility of all free men to be doing their utmost to prepare to take full advantage of these still greater possibilities ahead.

46a 1950

Tennessee

Elliston Heights, - Memphis, Tennessee

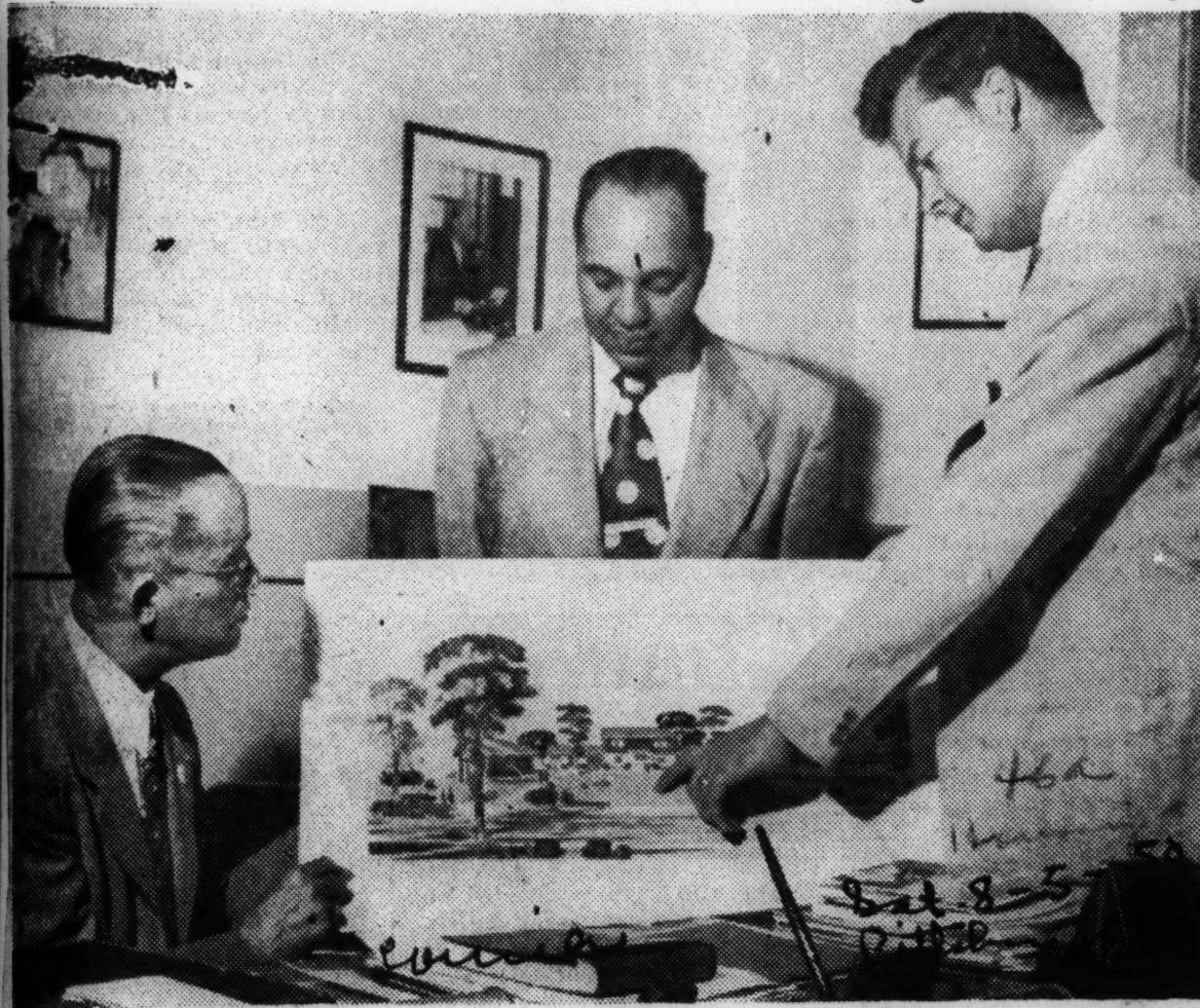
**2 Negro Concerns to Give
Loans for Negro Housing**

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—
All mortgages insured in connection with a \$1,200,000 development of 210 homes for Negroes in Memphis will be purchased by two Negro insurance companies, the Federal Housing Administration said today. *New York N.Y.*

The homes will be built on the Elliston Heights subdivision for Negro occupancy, priced to sell at from \$5,900 to \$6,050 each, the F. H. A. said. *Mem*

The Universal Life Insurance Company, of Memphis, and the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Durham, N. C., will purchase the mortgages, the F. H. A. said, describing them as "two of the nation's outstanding Negro insurance companies."

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. Universal Life Insurance Company



To Spend \$ Million— Officials of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, Durham, N. C., have announced plans to invest \$1,171,410 in housing developments in Durham and Memphis. Looking over plans for one of the projects are, left to right, E. R. Merrick, treasurer and N. C. Mutual vice president; J. S. Stewart, secretary-treasurer of the Mutual Building and Loan Company, and W. E. Witt, head of the company that will construct the homes.—Rivera Photo.

North Carolina Mutual and Universal Life

Two Insurance Companies Financing Memphis Project

WASHINGTON—The Federal Housing Administration has announced that all of the mortgages insured in connection with the construction of the Elliston Heights subdivision in Memphis, Tenn., will be purchased by two of the nation's outstanding insurance companies, the Universal Life Insurance Company in Memphis and the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham.

The attractive project, which will consist of 210 individual homes, will be one of the finest housing developments in the South that is available for Negro occupancy and will feature prices ranging from \$5,900 to \$6,050. The two-bedroom houses will be complete with all-steel kitchens, steel casement and picture windows, and will be heated by a central plant.

The project, a \$1,200,000 development, is financed through FHA. The FHA Land Planning Division assisted in laying out the subdivision.

Developers are Charles Freeburg and Nelson Freeburg of Freeburg Bros., and William (Bill) Reid, with Continental Mortgage Company, which is financing the subdivision. The

Southern Housing Company with Dr. J. E. Walker, president of W. C. Mason Jr., president, is the Universal Life Insurance Company, is credited with arousing much of the initial community interest that made this subdivision possible. It is expected that construction will be completed in October of this year.

The homes will be constructed of a variety of materials including siding of cedar shingles, redwood and kiln-dried pine. They will be of ranch style types, having dinettes in some.

2 Negro Firms In \$1,200,000 Deal

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2—

A total of \$1,200,000 in property mortgages have been sold to two outstanding Negro insurance companies, Universal Life Insurance Company, of Memphis, and the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Durham, N. C., it was announced today by the Federal Housing Administration.

The mortgages, financed through the FHA, were issued on a new Negro development, the Elliston Heights Subdivision, in Memphis.

The project will consist of 210 individuals homes. It will be one of the finest housing developments in the South available to Negroes. Home will be priced from \$5900 to \$6050. The two bedroom houses will be complete with all steel kitchens, steel casement and picture windows, and will be heated by a central plant.

Developers are Charles Freeburg and Nelson Freeburg of Freeburg Bros., and William (Bill) Reid, with Continental Mortgage Co., which is financing the subdivision. The Southern Housing Co., with W. C. Mason Jr., president, is doing the building.

The homes will be constructed of a variety of materials including siding of cedar shingles, redwood and kiln-dried pine. They will be of ranch style types, having dinettes in some. Other features of the subdivision, located near Lincoln Park for Negroes, will be the winding, planned streets with sidewalks

curbs and gutters. The homes will be on landscaped lots, with trees and driveways.

Dr. J. E. Walker, President of the Universal Life Insurance Company, is credited with arousing much of the initial community interest that made this subdivision possible. It is expected that construction will be completed in October.

Take Over Big Project From FHA

WASHINGTON—Two of the nation's outstanding Negro insurance companies, the Universal Life Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn., and the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company in Durham, will purchase all of the mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration in connection with the \$1,200,000 Elliston Heights subdivision to be constructed in Memphis, the FHA announced here.

The project, to consist of 210 individual homes, will be one of the finest housing developments in the South available for Negro occupancy. Prices for the individual units will range from \$5900 to \$6050.

Walker Praised

Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company, is credited with arousing much of the initial community interest that made this subdivision possible according to FHA. The two bedroom ranch style houses, complete with steel kitchens, steel casements and picture

windows, and heated by a central plant will be ready for occupancy in October of this year.

The project, located near Lincoln Park in Memphis, is being developed by Charles and Nelson Freeburg, of Freeburg Bros., and William Reid of the Continental Mortgage Company. The whole subdivision is financed through FHA.

\$191,000 Put As Mains Cost To Negro Units

By DOROTHEA LYLE

City officials said Monday it would cost the city about \$191,000 to bring water and sanitary sewer connections to a proposed Negro housing community off Harry Hines Boulevard.

City Mgr. Charles C. Ford said the report will go to the City Council Tuesday.

The Council asked for the cost the city to build a Negro community. The project is proposed on a tract off Harry Hines Boulevard and bounded by Inwood Road, the Trinity River east levee and the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railroad.

Water mains to the property would cost about \$21,000, Ford said, and it would cost another \$170,000 to put in adequate force-type sanitary sewers.

An 8-inch water main connecting with a large 36-inch main on Harry Hines could be run down Record Crossing Road to Westmoreland if the Council decides to okay the builders' request, Ford said.

Because of the high pressure in the Harry Hines main, Ford said he believed an 8-inch main would be sufficient for immediate development. Within the next two years, a big 24-inch main is being planned for Westmoreland, which cuts through the property, Ford said. That project would take care of future growth of the area.

The sanitary sewer system could be connected with the big East Bank Interceptor sewer off Harry Hines. It would extend west some distance, then branch off into two parts, one section going north and the other going south. A pumping station would have to be installed at the end of these two branches.

Street paving and utilities inside the development would have to be on the same basis as any new subdivision in Dallas—builders would

stand a prorata cots of the improvements.

George A. Jackson, one of the five builders, said Monday some of his group will appear before the City Council Tuesday to explain the project in detail.

The proposed site is part of a 3,000-acre tract that City Councilman Roland Pelt recently recommended as the most likely spot in the city to build a Negro community. Negro leaders, while expressing appreciation for the City Council's interest, turned down the Pelt proposal because they feared some parts of the land were subject to overflow.

Later, the city withdrew from initiating any building on the site and indicated any future development there would be up to private builders.

NEGRO HOUSING PLAN APPROVED

A proposed nonprofit corporation to acquire prospective sites for Negro homes won the approval Tuesday of the new Dallas Interracial Committee.

Jerome K. Crossman, a member of the committee, made the proposal at the committee's meeting in the chamber of commerce board room.

Crossman explained after the meeting that the corporation would be financed by private capital, and he said the plan already had the support of many leading citizens of Dallas.

He emphasized that the corporation would not go into the home-building business—that actual construction of homes would be done by private industry.

"The purpose of such a corporation," he said, "would be to find and acquire prospective building sites, which would be held only temporarily. The corporation would be in the nature of a nonprofit holding organization."

That is, the corporation would buy up land which it considered suitable for Negro home development and hold it until private developers bought it.

Any profits which might accrue to the corporation, Crossman said, would be spent to develop parks and recreation centers for the new Negro neighborhoods.

Crossman said the incorporators would be a group of Dallas citizens and that application for a state charter would be made as soon as legal instruments were drawn, probably within a few weeks.

He said the plan had the blessing of a number of Dallas civic leaders concerned over the critical shortage of Negro homes here.

Members of the Dallas Interracial Committee agreed that lack of housing is a fundamental cause of racial problems in Dallas. Chairman M. J. Norrell said after the meeting.

Much of the discussion centered on the recent Negro housing survey made by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Citizens Council.

Norrell said that subcommittees would be appointed soon to study the various race problems in detail.

It was the interracial committee's first gathering since the organization meeting.

Negroes Ask City to Block Housing Job

One hundred seventy-six Negroes

asked the City Council Tuesday to halt the Dallas Housing Authority if it starts to tear down their homes to make way for a Negro public housing project.

R. L. Parish, Baptist Negro pastor, told the Council: "It would be putting us in bad shape to move us out and put someone else on this land."

He said there were reports that homes on Skillern, Troy, Hatcher, Duckett School, Denton and Italy Streets might be torn down to add 300 apartments to Frazier Courts, a public housing project. Parish gave the Council a brief protesting petition with 176 names on it.

Mayor Wallace Savage told Parish that the city would send the petition to the Dallas Housing Authority board, which operates the city's public housing projects, and advised the pastor to talk to the board personally.

He said the board by law has power to condemn and buy private land for public use independent of the city government.

The petition said that if the signers were forced to move they would have "nowhere to live except in the area that has been bombed six times this year, and we would not like to endanger our lives by living in a community like that."

It also suggested that a 44-acre tract beginning at the 4700 block of Hatcher might be more suitable for the proposed addition.

300 Negroes Expected to Protest Units

Three hundred Negroes are expected to tell the City Council Tuesday they don't want to lose their homes to a new public housing unit for Negroes.

The Negroes are homeowners in the southeastern part of the city near the Frazier Courts project at Hatcher and Spring.

A plan by the Dallas Housing Authority to add 300 units to Frazier Courts would force homeowners there now to move. The plan is still not definite.

One hundred and fifty of the Negroes met Tuesday night in their second get-together to block the Authority's plan.

The move they mapped Tuesday was that of a petition to the City Council.

The Rev. R. L. Parish of the True Lee Baptist Church, 3011 Troy, presided at the meeting at the church.

He said all homeowners in the area, numbering 300, have told him they would sign a petition to the Council.

"We have many persons out here," said Parish, "who have worked hard for their homes. If they move, they can go nowhere except places where there has been bombing."

The pastor referred to an area in South Dallas where six homes were sold or offered for sale to Negroes have been bombed since February.

Parish said the area's families would ask that the Authority consider building on a 44-acre tract just east of where they live, extending from the Texas and Pacific tracks south to Hatcher Street.

"The area is vacant and the city has approved it for drainage," he said.

J. L. Stephenson, housing authority chief, has said that a definite site had not yet been announced in the area. But he did say the authority was contemplating adding the units to Frazier Courts.

Negro Housing

Not long ago it was being said that "simply nothing can be done about West Dallas except over a long period of years." But now something is being done with the accent on "now."

There is another problem that can be tackled effectively if we people of Dallas have the will to do so. It is the matter of Negro housing. Specifically, it is a matter of giving the Negroes a decent location, or locations, in which to build homes.

The South Dallas people can not be blamed for protesting to the City Council about the steady infiltration of Negro families into that area. It upsets community uses. That's a fact. We might as well be realistic about it.

Neither can the Negroes be blamed for infiltrating. Just imagine yourself a Negro and drive around the city looking for a decent place to settle down. You'll understand.

There is no reason why Dallas could not develop a Negro housing project of which both whites and Negroes would be proud. It is one of our biggest problems. We can solve it if we will.

Bids Asked on 300 Negro Housing Units

Dallas Housing Authority Saturday asked for contractors' bids to build 300 public housing apartments to house an estimated 1,200 Negroes as an addition to Frazier Courts in South Dallas.

First units of the new project are expected to be ready for occupancy in six months, and the entire addition finished in a year.

The 22-acre site across Hatcher Street from Frazier Courts is bounded by Spring Avenue, Hatcher and the T&P and Belt Line Railroads. The 300 units are the first of a number of dwellings DHA is planning to help relieve the critical housing shortage among Dallas' Negro population.

The new project will be operated jointly with Frazier Courts, which has 250 public housing apartments for Negroes.

Bids will be opened Feb. 6 at 2 p.m. at DHA offices, 2525 Lucas Drive. DHA Executive Director J. L. Stephenson said the DHA board hopes to let contracts within two weeks after bids are opened.

Architect Walter W. Cook and Associates designed the project and bidders may see plans and specifications at his office, 9003 Denton Drive.

The project will have fifty brick 2-story buildings, each containing six apartments, and a new administration building to serve both projects. The apartments will have two, three and four bedrooms.

This is the first public housing project built in Dallas since 1943. It is part of 1,000 units for Negroes inside the city limits that the City Council authorized DHA to build. Another 1,500 units for Negroes is planned in West Dallas at a later date.

DHA, in announcing the bid advertisement, said the site "is admirably located in a clearly defined Negro section adjacent to existing educational, commercial and recreational facilities." The site is near Wahoo Lake Park.

Officials declined to estimate the total cost.

The low-rent units will be occupied by persons with low incomes.

The buildings are to be of reinforced concrete framing and solid masonry curtain walls. On top are concrete roof slabs.

"By having one type of building repeated throughout the project, the bathrooms, kitchens, stairways, windows, doors and other items are standardized, which undoubtedly will reflect in reduced costs of construction and maintenance," the DHA announcement said.

It added that further economy will come from painted texture

finish on inside masonry walls and from elimination of all items "considered superfluous or extravagant."

"Variety of appearance will be obtained by careful site planning which includes curved streets and court areas and by variety in choice of color of brick and by variance in entrance porches and other architectural details," the announcement said.

Open plan areas have been provided in site planning.

Gets Housing Post, In Texas

Loan Curbs Hit

Negro Housing

Housing Curb

Not to Affect

Negro Project

WASHINGTON—The second state to appoint a Negro as a housing specialist is Texas. The new specialist is Emmett A. Randolph, an extension agent in Texas since 1933.

Randolph's fine record of improving housing in Fayette county aided him in receiving the appointment. Randolph is a Tuskegee graduate.

The only other state to employ a Negro in the position of state housing specialist is Georgia. Augustus Hill has been Georgia's specialist for three months.

President Truman's new curbs on government home loans may kill the plans of Dallas builders to ease the acute Negro housing shortage this year.

Negro housing in Dallas appears to be a dead duck, for the time being, President H. Leslie Hill of the Dallas Home Builders Association said Wednesday.

Practically all Negro home buyers, he explained, would be affected by the new credit restrictions, because they could not afford a big down payment.

Washington ordered the Federal Housing Administration to make a 5 per cent over-all reduction in its loans starting Wednesday. And the Veterans Administration was asked to demand a 5 per cent down payment on GI loans. Veterans had been getting 100 per cent loans.

"I don't know of any builder who will attempt to go any farther with Negro housing at present," said Hill.

Earlier this month, Hill predicted that Dallas builders would have 3,000 Negro homes finished this year, barring wartime restrictions.

Earlier this week, several builders agreed that the new tightening of credit would completely explode Dallas' building boom.

They felt it would practically kill all GI housing, which makes up about 90 per cent of the Dallas home building market.

Regional Federal Housing Administrator R. E. Shepherd

plained Wednesday that about 2,000 Dallas GI-FHA loan commitments already on file will not be affected by the new orders.

Whether slum clearance and public housing plans for Dallas will be affected by the President's new efforts to slow the use of building materials is not yet known.

Dallas Housing Authority Manager J. L. Stephenson said Wednesday that he did not know yet of any possible effects.

Regional VA Mgr. Scott B. Harrington got instructions from Washington Wednesday to activate the President's request that veterans be required to make a 5 per cent down payment on a home loan.

A slowdown of the nation's public housing program will not affect the start of 1,000 units for Negroes in Dallas, James L. Stephenson, director of Dallas Housing Authority, said Friday.

"We are going to let contracts this year to build the whole 1,000 units," said Stephenson.

His assurance came after President Truman last week limited the nation's public housing program to 30,000 units this year. He curtailed private home building at the same time as anti-inflationary measures and to save building materials for defense purposes.

In Washington, a Housing and Home Finance Agency spokesman told the Washington Bureau of The News that no priority list of cities has been set up, that the 30,000 units would go on a first-come, first-served basis.

Stephenson said the limitation might leave a question mark on the Dallas program "if we had not advanced as far as we have."

Some 300,000 public housing units have been allocated to cities over the nation in a 2-year program, but government records show a great majority of these are not yet ready to build, the Washington Bureau reported.

Dallas has been allocated 2,800 units, along with a loan of \$430,000 to plan 1,000 units the first year and 1,800 the second year. The Dallas City Council ordered Dallas Housing Authority to proceed immediately with 1,000 units for Negroes, and another 500 later.

Money reserved for public housing projects is under contract to the cities and is not likely to be diverted for emergency spending, the Washington Bureau added.

So far, federal-aid slum clearance programs, including Dallas' \$25,000,000 one, have not been mentioned in the emergency curtailments.

ans be required to make a 5 per cent down payment on a home loan.

IT SEEMS TO ME—

It's men over 40 who need most watching

BY ALYCE BILLINGS WALKER

Reckon there's something to the old wag about keeping an eye on men in their 40s. Jacob Zukerman says so in the current issue of "Marriage and Family Living." He's executive secretary of the National Desertion Bureau, Inc., a new organization to me.

Mr. Zukerman was writing about men deserting their families—a subject of particular interest to me because this condition is one of the major problems in our own Jefferson County. Last year, for instance, we had, according to the Social Breakdown Study, 427 incidents of dependency and neglect of children, which, of course, in most cases, stems from desertion of one or both parents.

Of this number, 342 were white and the remainder Negro.

In most of the cases, says Miss Nannie Shackelford, director of the Community Chest's Social Service Exchange, the deserting parent was the father.

WE HAVE no record of the age when a father decides to fly

the coop, but

Mr. Zukerman's article says that most desertions take place within the first 10 years of marriage. However, over 20 per cent of men apparently wait to leave home until the children are old enough to take care of themselves, and desert between the 11th and 20th years of marriage. There are some infrequent instances when papa hangs around 40 years, then decides he wants to see the world. Commonest desertion age, according to Z., is 38.



ALYCE WALKER

DESERTION—"the poor man's divorce"—is the last resort for at least 265,700 husbands who evidently can't or won't pay for a divorce, judging from the number of families over the nation receiving aid to dependent children.

Infidelity—mainly that of the husband—ranks first as the cause of desertion, according to Mr. Zukerman. Other outstanding factors are drinking, cruelty, irresponsibility, lack of interest in the home and relatives' interfer-

ence—the very same things that lead the list for reasons for "paid" divorces.

Red Cross Lumps All Blood Together—Even in Dixieland

Courier Dat. 12-2-50 Pittsburgh Pa.

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The vexing question of designating the racial source from which blood contribution to the American National Red Cross for blood banks comes has been laid to rest.

The national board of governors in its annual meeting at the Palmer House Sunday adopted a proposal of the committees operating the blood program that other means be worked out for providing research information without requiring a notation of the donor's race on his medical history card.



MEMPHIS' FINEST CELEBRATE—These members of the Memphis police force recently celebrated the first anniversary of the city's colored law enforcement contingent. There are presently fourteen members on the force. They celebrated with more than three hundred guests at a banquet and dance Friday evening of last week.

The Red Cross long ago issued a statement that all scientific findings showed that human blood whether from Oriental, white or Negro peoples was identical.

Without fanfare, all blood, when collected, was sent to processing plants and classified according to type, presence or absence of the Rh factor, the amount of red and white corpuscles, etc., and without racial designation. The organization held that such designations were meaningless.

LUMPED TOGETHER

Even in the South, accord-

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People congratulated the American Red Cross "on the termination of the ancient and scientifically illogical practice of classifying blood according to the race of its donor."

chairman of the blood program committee, no attention is paid to the fact that all blood is lumped together and processed purely on the basis of type.

Initially, when the blood program was started some years ago, there was considerable re-

action from the white South which asked if Negro blood would be administered to white patients, the Red Cross was flooded with letters of protest. However, in the Army wounded soldiers soon learned that any sort of blood which would save their lives was good blood.

Inquiries in various sections of the South by Mr. Kellstadt, who moved recently from Chicago to Atlanta, have indicated that except in rare cases where some person may have a psychological attitude toward blood, the questions are dead.

The current action was to

remove from the cards racial designations. These had been kept at the request of the medical policy committee located at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass. The medical committee, which is closely affiliated with the American Medical Association, has spent huge sums in studying the various aspects of blood.

The committee, which raised most of the money itself, contended that all the questions regarding racial differences had not been answered and insisted on having the donor's racial identity indicated on his registration card. This requirement has now been waived.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and a member of the blood committee, has fought consistently to have the designation removed. He pointed out that with the abandonment of segregation of blood and the declaration that all blood was alike, any differentiation on a card was stupid.

SUNDAY SESSION

Claude A. Barnett, also a member of the board of governors was at the session Sunday.

The matter came to a head last month when a group at the United Nations refused to contribute blood so long as the request for a racial designation was on the card.

Both the organization's new president, E. Roland Harriman, New York financier and railroad executive, and its retiring chairman, Gen. George C. Marshall, now secretary of defense, approved of the decision of the blood committee and the board of governors.

Red Cross Bans JC Blood Bank

After American Wounded GI's Settled Issue, Board Admits

CHICAGO (ANP) — The vexing question of designating the racial source from which blood contributed to the American National Red Cross for blood banks comes was laid to rest here Sunday by the national board of governors in its annual meeting at the Palmer House.

The board adopted a proposal of the committees operating the blood program, that other means be worked out for providing research information without requiring a notation of the donor's race on his medical history card.

The Red Cross long ago issued a statement that all scientific findings showed that human blood whether from Oriental, white or colored peoples was identical.

Racial Tag Meaningless

Without fanfare, all blood, when collected, was sent to processing plants and classified according to type, presence or absence of the Rh factor, the amount of red and white corpuscles, etc., and without racial designation. The organization held that such designations were meaningless.

Even in the South, according to Charles H. Kellstadt, chairman of the blood program committee, no attention is paid to the fact that all blood is lumped together and processed purely on the basis of type.

GI's in War Settle Issue

When the blood program was started some years ago, there was considerable reaction from the white South which asked if colored blood would be administered to white patients, and the Red Cross was flooded with letters of protest.

However, in the army, wounded soldiers soon learned that any sort of blood which would save their lives was good blood. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and Claude A. Barnett, president, Associated Negro Press, are members of the board.

ATLANTA (3), GEORGIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1950



AT CITIZENSHIP CONFAB—WASHINGTON, D. C. — Jerry Lowery (left), Newburgh, Ind., Junior Red Cross delegate to the Fifth National Conference on Citizenship leaves the White House with William J. Flynn, assistant national director of the American Junior Red Cross. Jerry was the only teen-aged group discussion leader on the program of the primarily adult conference. Approximately 1,000 delegates attended the conference which is sponsored by the Justice Department and the National Education Association. Just before he left Newburgh to attend the conference, the Kiwanis, American Legion, and Youth Foundation gave a banquet in his honor and presented him with an engraved gold wrist watch as an award for outstanding citizenship. — (Photo from the American Red Cross).

Jesse O. Thomas Maps Extensive Red Cross Tour

The Public Relations Consultant of the American Red Cross has committed himself to a busy program requiring a great deal of travel involving speaking engagements and exhibit supervision in connection with meetings of many of the national organizations covering a geographic spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In the early part of June he is scheduled to speak before the summer school teachers at Alcorn Land Grant College, Alcorn, Miss., and the Jackson State Teachers College at Jackson, Miss. From Mississippi, he goes to Louisville, Ky., to speak for the National Sunday School and BTU Congress.

From June 25 to June 28, he will be in attendance at the National Convention of the American Red Cross in Detroit, Mich. Upon his recommendation, the Program Committee of the Convention invited Dr. Ralph Bunche to be guest speaker on the International Night Program, June 28.

On July 6, 7, he will serve as consultant in connection with the Interracial Institute at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

July 17 through the 20th, he will supervise the Red Cross Exhibit at the seat of the convention of the National Negro Insurance Association in the Golden State Insurance Company Building in Los Angeles.

July 23, he is scheduled to speak at a mass meeting under the joint auspices of the Lincoln High school and the Maricopa Chapter of the American Red Cross in Phoenix, Arizona.

On August 1, he will speak at the Summer School Assembly at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia. August 3, he is scheduled to speak before delegates in attendance at the General Convention of the Christian Education and the General Assembly of Christian Youth of the A. M. E. Zion Church at Richmond, Va.

On August 8, he will serve as moderator for an intergovernmental panel conducted under the auspices of the Auxiliary of the National Dental Association at their Convention in Chicago, Ill. He will also supervise the installation and display of an electrical exhibit in the Wendell Phillips High School as informational resources for the dele-

gates to the National Dental Association Convention.

On August 14, he is scheduled to speak to the delegates to the convention of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority on the campus of the University of California, Berkeley, California.

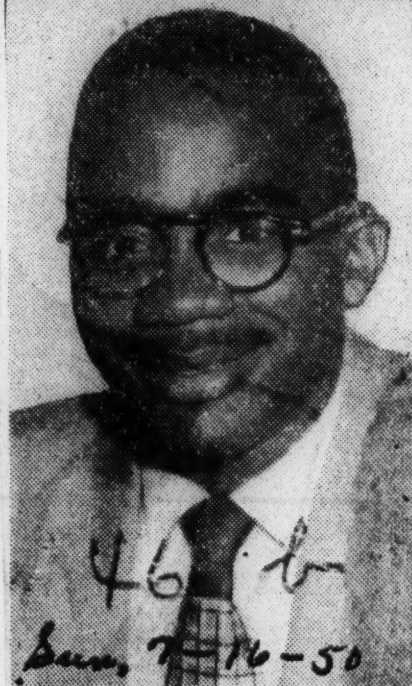
On August 16, he is to give the dedicatory address for the American Woodmen in Denver, Colorado where it is dedicating its new home office building.

From August 28 to September 1, he will supervise a Red Cross Exhibit at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., in connection with the annual meeting of the National Medical Association.

From thence, he will take a well-earned vacation.

Red Cross Unit Headed

By James Duggins Jr.
Herald Tribune



The election of James Duggins Jr., eighteen, of 878 Kelly Street, the Bronx, as president of the city-wide Junior Red Cross Senior High School council for the coming year was announced last night at Junior Red Cross headquarters, 131 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

A senior at Morris High School in the Bronx, he was elected by high school J. R. C. representatives from the entire city. Last year, when he attended the J. R. C. training center at Wellesley College, he was unanimously elected president of the institute.

Tuskegee Leader



James A. Johnson, Chief Educational Therapy, Department of Medicine, at the Veterans Administration, Tuskegee, Alabama, is County Chairman of the 1950 American Red Cross Annual Roll Call. Serving as Co-Chairman for Tuskegee Institute is William P. Smith, Jr., of the Department of Sociology, School of Education.

'Grey Ladies' Unit Organized

NEW ORLEANS—The first group of Grey Ladies among Negro women volunteer workers in New Orleans has been organized by the American Red Cross at Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University, 2425 Louisiana Avenue.

The group was formed at the suggestion and request of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Beta Omega Chapter, all members of which are college graduates.

Seven of the fourteen members of the original group have completed training for this work and the others are taking the Red Cross and hospital instruction course. Ten hours of probation work in hospital duty are required before workers don the cap and pin of Grey Ladies.

Workers in this new service are planning their activities around special needs of the hospital—particularly in morale-building and will act as receptionists, chart keepers, will read to children, write letters and do errands for patients. A minimum of two charter members are Misses Thais Devore, Rita Miller, Ione Beck, Doris Fleury and Fannie C. Williams, and Mmes. William H. Parker, Numa J. Rousseve, Osceola Blanchet, A. P. Tureaud, Frederick Watts and Giles O. Wright.

BLOOD WITHOUT RACE

The decision of the board of governors of the American Red Cross to eliminate all racial designation of blood donors should settle once and for all a fruitless controversy that had been based on a misconception. In collecting blood, the practice of the Red Cross had been to include the donor's race along with various other information gathered for scientific and research purposes. It was not a matter of segregating blood given by whites, Negroes, Chinese and so forth. The racial factor is, of course, of no consequence whatsoever in classifying blood and therefore the question of blood distribution was not involved. It was rather the desire to amass complete statistical data. But the mere fact that the racial origin of the donor was one of the items requested gave rise to various protests, such as the one that received considerable publicity at Lake Success last September when a group of United Nations employees demanded that the objectionable question be removed before they gave blood for the troops in Korea. Now that the governing body of the Red Cross has acted, there can no longer be any misunderstanding, and the tremendously worth-while cause of blood donations and blood banks can go forward unimpeded.

American Red Cross Blood Collecting Program

Drop Racial Source Tag on Gift Blood

The American National Red Cross took steps yesterday to eliminate racial designation of donors in its blood collecting program so there will be no way to tell whether the blood came from a white person, a Negro, or an Oriental.

At its annual meeting in the Palmer House, the national board of governors indorsed a proposal of the medical policy committee and the operating committee for the blood program that other means be worked out for providing necessary medical data on the donor, without requiring a notation of the donor's race on his medical history card.

Must Obtain Certain Facts

In the Red Cross blood program, some background facts are required of every donor for the safety of both the donor and the recipient of the blood, Red Cross officials explained. For example, if the donor has had a contagious disease of such a type that the germ or virus still may be present in his blood stream, it may not be wise to give his blood to a patient suffering from the same disease. Other facts collected on the medical card have proved exceedingly useful in medical research on blood, because the Red Cross collects it in such large quantities that large scale research is possible.

The racial designation has been included for purposes of medical research, but has met with strenuous objections from the Negro press and others who contend it is a form of racial discrimination, said Red Cross officials. To clear up what it termed a misunderstanding and misconception, the Red Cross has decided to do away with this notation on the donor's card.

No Difference in Blood

Officials emphasized that the Red Cross has nothing to do with giving blood to persons who require transfusions; this is purely a doctor-patient relationship. The doctor specifies what type blood is needed.

A recent survey of 64,000 Red Cross blood donations in Philadelphia showed not a single instance of any patient or doctor specifying from what racial source needed blood should come, the officials said. It has long been known that human blood is all alike, from whatever race it comes; differences are by blood type, presence or absence of the Rh factor, and other classifications.

Change President's Duties

In other action taken by the board of governors, the organization's by-laws were revised to redefine the duties of president and to make the executive vice president chief administrative officer. The changes were made on the recommendation of E. Roland Harriman, incoming president, who will serve as a volunteer without pay. The president thus will be freed of administrative responsibilities, giving him more time to work with the board in policy formulation and to represent the Red Cross with other agencies and the public.

James T. Nicholson, who was manager of the Chicago chapter from 1930 to 1939, was elected executive vice president. A long time Red Cross career official, he has been executive vice president and general manager under the former setup since 1947.

RACE TAG ON BLOOD

For decades it has been an established scientific fact, known to every freshman student in biology, that human blood is all alike, from whatever race it comes.

There are classifications for blood, according to "type" or the presence or absence of the Rh factor, but the color of one's skin has nothing to do with such classifications. In the past the Red Cross more for political than medical reasons, dutifully tagged blood according to race—white, Negro, Oriental or any other. Last week, however, the national board of governors, meeting in Chicago, finally moved to eliminate the racial designation of donors in the Red Cross blood collecting program.

For years a blood donor's race has been noted on his medical history card. Negro organizations have charged that it is a form of racial discrimination. The question even arose before a Government loyalty board during the hearing of Dorothy Bailey, whose case is now pending before the Supreme Court. Judge Henry Edgerton of the US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, in his dissent, cited the following colloquy between a member of the Regional Loyalty Board and Miss Bailey to show that some loyalty boards are not aware that unconventional views do not always indicate disloyalty:

"Mr. Blair: Did you ever write a letter to the Red Cross about the segregation of blood? Miss Bailey: I do not recall. Mr. Blair: What was your personal position about that? Miss Bailey: Well, the medical . . . Mr. Blair: I am asking yours. Miss Bailey: I have no personal opinion."

It is gratifying that the Red Cross has finally moved to help clear up the blood myth.

Financial Difficulties Close Doors To Aid Inter-Racial Centers
Of 110th Street Community Center Suggestion Advanced That Sums Raised

Harlem Project Had Been Acclaimed Over

U. S. as Progressive Venture in Relations in Interracial, Intercultural Field

Acclaimed in the community and by social workers throughout the country as a progressive venture in community inter-relationships, the 110th Street Community Center in Harlem had an auspicious opening in February, 1948. Yesterday, because of financial difficulties, its doors were closed to its 2,200 members.

Earlier, George W. Culberson, executive director of the center, said that everybody in the field of group inter-relationships who had heard of the program's demise was shocked. "How can this be?" they ask, "It can't happen." But that doesn't pay salaries. We are so new we haven't been able to build up a reserve of friends or

Professional staff workers and volunteers glumly took inventory and compiled their records for the last time in the recently renovated eight-story building at 11 West 110th Street.

Negroes, Puerto Ricans and white persons of various national backgrounds who had participated in the inter-racial, inter-cultural program—one of the first and perhaps the most effective in the city—began to seek out other centers. But, it was said, there is little hope of their being absorbed by the other already crowded community houses in the area.

Last night in a session marked by solemnity the board of directors attempted to explain its move to the members. Stephan P. Duggan Jr., president of the board, declared:

"The decision to suspend operations indefinitely was reached only after every possibility for continuing operations had been canvassed.

"The center has been rightly regarded as a bold experiment in community living. The experiment has been highly successful in bringing together representatives of many different cultural groups for work, play and study. It has been unsuccessful only in commanding the necessary financial support."

Membership—on a family basis at a cost of \$1 a month for each family—grew with startling rapidity from sixty families in February, 1948, to 500 at present. The operating budget, nevertheless, was pared from \$175,000 yearly to \$122,000 as it became increasingly difficult to find contributors interested in such an inter-group program.

To cut costs further, according to Thomas Thacher, treasurer of the board, would not permit the center to be run in harmony with the program for which it was established and would thus "jeopard-

ize the position of our professional staff of thirteen."

Earlier, George W. Culberson, executive director of the center, said that everybody in the field of group inter-relations who had heard of the program's demise was shocked. "How can this be?" they ask, "It can't happen." But that doesn't pay salaries. We are so new we haven't been able to build up a reserve of friends or money. It's been very difficult since we've been open."

He pointed out that the center had only two years in which to become widely known, and added, "We needed more time. Another year might have done it." In the past, he said, principal funds were donated by a half-dozen foundations and individuals who, because of retrenchment, have been forced to withdraw their support.

The building was donated to the agency in 1947 by the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association and the Jewish Association for Neighborhood Centers. Unless, by "slim chance" something happens, the lease will revert to the joint owners in June. The building had been redecorated by the center at a cost of \$285,000.

Suggestion Advanced That Sums Raised by Greater New York Fund Go to Them

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

It was most distressing to read in your issue of Jan. 8 that the 110th Street Community Center is compelled to close its doors. This recently created agency filled a literally essential need. The people who live in the area it served are miserably supplied with opportunities for recreation and cultural development. The 110th Street Center was created to fill this gap. It should have had adequate support.

The catastrophe involving the 110th Street Center highlights the difficulties that every non-sectarian and interracial social agency faces in this city of ours. There is no Community Chest here. The three great sectarian Federations are able to raise funds to support the agencies within their purview.

The Greater New York Fund was organized to raise additional funds, but was given a limited area within which to operate. More than half of the sums which it collects go to the very agencies which Catholic Charities, Jewish Federation and Protestant Welfare support. These agencies could survive, and even prosper, if all of the sums gathered by the Greater New York Fund were used elsewhere. If we are to salvage the Neighborhood Houses, the Community Centers and the other non-sectarian and interracial agencies which serve this diverse community of ours all of the sums raised by the Greater New York Fund must go to such agencies—or some others among them will have to close their doors.

The development of understanding and cooperation between people of diverse creeds, varied national backgrounds and different racial stocks can best be promoted through just such agencies as the 110th Street Community Center. If the only way to save such organizations is to change the constitution of the Greater New York Fund and turn it into a great central agency for garnering funds for non-sectarian and interracial institutions is not that a solution that should be pressed at this time?

I know there will be strong opposition from those whose major interests are confined to activities serving people of their own denomination. I recognize that many of the institutions supported by the three great Federal

tions do serve people of varied races and creeds. Nevertheless, there is not only room for but urgent need of the kind of agencies which are organized and supported by people of every creed, race and national origin, and are specifically designed to serve all without discrimination.

I hope the directors of the Greater New York Fund will give serious consideration to the suggestion that it become the central collection agency for such institutions.

STANLEY M. ISAACS.

New York. Jan. 6. 1950.

Mixed Center Closed Down

Experiment Proved Success, No Funds

NEW YORK—A "bold experiment in community living" came to an end in Harlem last Friday as the interracial and intercultural 110th Street Community Center was forced to cease operations because of a lack of funds.

The two-year-old center, made up of 2,200 individuals from some 500 families in the area, ceased operations when, according to its director, Stephen P. Duggan Jr., "every possibility for continuing operations had been canvassed."

The center was concerned with the formulation of programs for interracial family groups and the development of methods and techniques for handling intercultural problems.

The building was given to the center by the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association in 1947, for the purpose of conducting the interracial program.

Duggan said the center has been rightly regarded as a bold experiment in community living. The experiment has been highly successful in bringing together representatives of many different cultural groups for work, play and study.

It has been unsuccessful only in commanding the necessary financial support.

The board of directors of the Center, last Friday, was studying ways and means of keeping the building open for activities which can be supervised by volunteers and community groups which conduct their own programs.

Value of Community Center

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I am asking you a grave favor, not for myself but for all the children in my community.

The West 110th Street Community Center has been closed because of lack of funds. The closing of this center has affected many people. You see, while there is a community center in our neighborhood the parents let their children go there, which helps keep them out of mischief, and where they will be safe. They learn trades in which to carry on when there is the necessity to get off on their own.

I have only mentioned that children go to the community center, but parents and everyone can go, from the youngest to the oldest.

If anything can be done about this matter many people will be grateful.

ANNA VELEZ.

A HARLEM "FAILURE"

We publish elsewhere on this page a letter from a junior high school student, Anna Velez, making an appeal "not for myself but for all the children in my community." Hers is one of a dozen letters we have recently received, all expressing deep regret at the closing on Jan. 5 of The 110th Street Community Center. We are moved by the eloquence of these letters, and by our own previous inquiry into the good work the center was doing, to appeal to the public for the financial support needed to bring about a reopening.

The community center began its work about two years ago, in a substantial eight-story building renovated at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. It sought to teach by example that Negro and white Spanish and Italian and English-speaking peoples, and those of all religions can live together harmoniously. Small-group activity was the basis of the program. There was an easy informality about the place. As Stephen Duggan Jr., president of the board, said, this bold experiment of bringing together representatives of many different cultural groups for work, play and study was "highly successful," and its only failure was in commanding the necessary financial support.

We cannot believe that the residents of New York City, who must be aware of the meagerness of wholesome recreational and social opportunities in that area, will permit this community center to go permanently out of business.

BARNARD UNDERGRADUATES HELP AT SOCIAL CENTER



The Misses Lee Fleischman, left, and Beulah Sternberg with a group of youngsters at the Morningside

Community headquarters.

The New York Times.

BARNARD STUDENTS TEACH YOUNGSTERS

New York Times
Volunteers Work With Girls
and Boys After School in
Morningside Center

If you follow the chatter of children's voices coming from inside a modest building on Morningside Avenue and 122d Street you find yourself in a large gymnasium with fifty youngsters busily engaged in some active sport. Supervising them are two trained workers and several Barnard College volunteers.

The scene is repeated every day in the Morningside Community Center's after-school program for children from 8 to 12. The sign outside reads "Everyone Welcome," and from 4 to 6 P. M. throughout the year the children may attend at a total cost of \$2.50. The problem of adequate supervision without sufficient funds was

solved when Barnard students, children.

many of them sociology majors, began to work in the center a few days a week. While contributing the leadership they themselves got practical experience.

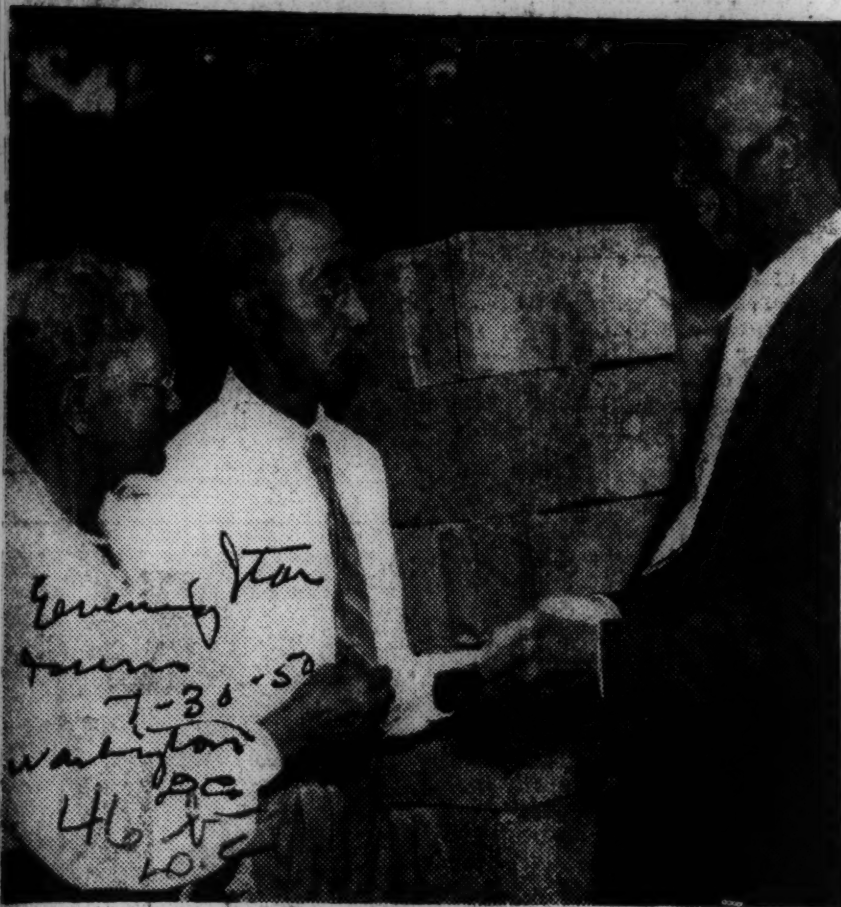
Twelve Barnard students are working at the center this season, each assigned to three children and supervised by Miss Vivian Shaw or Miss Hortense Williams, professional group workers, to whom the students report any unusual problems.

A typical afternoon may involve helping a squirming youngster with Indian dancing or singing spirituals. As energy ebbs the volunteers take the children to the arts and crafts room. On some afternoons the boys receive boxing lessons and the girls sewing lessons, and there is often group storytelling.

When time permits basketball is taught and there is always roller-skating. The children learn tumbling and stunts and participate in Christmas and Easter plays. During vacations there are picnics and trips to zoos and museums. The students find their work "refreshing and useful." Most of them intend to continue work in social service or in teaching of

The center was founded in 1930 by students at Union Theological Seminary, who thought that the neighborhood children should have some sort of supervised activity. It was then located back of the Juilliard School and consisted of a few rooms. There was no money for paid workers, but about a dozen Barnard students helped as leaders and their successors have been volunteering ever since. In 1938, when the Rev. James H. Robinson came to the Church of the Master, the center moved to its present site.

Negro Group Meets to Build 'Garden of Eden for Old Folks'



Two senior members of the Frazier Christian Family Circle, Mrs. Lila Washington, 73, and Ernest Prather, 74, buy cinder blocks from Basil R. Frazier (right), leader of the welfare group since its founding three years ago. —Star Staff Photo.

By John M. Kauffmann

The aroma of fried chicken and corn on the cob and strains of favorite old hymns drifted through a sunny Montgomery County grove yesterday, where more than 100 persons met to make a "Garden of Eden for old folks."

"I am proud to be here where men and women are building through the heart," State Senator Roy Tasco Davis told the Negro gathering.

The outing was the annual picnic of the Frazier Christian Family Circle, a welfare group striving to build a home for the county's Negro aged and poor.

A "sale" yesterday of cinder blocks which will go into the modest structure, and country dinners, rummage sale and pony rides helped to launch a cam-

was master of ceremonies. Mrs. Lillian Smith, chairman of the county Welfare Board hailed the progress of the building drive.

Everyone joined the Charles Ross band in "Blest Be the Tie that Binds," then bowed heads for the Rev. William Tyler's prayer:

"Master, help us to do things for ourselves."

paign for about \$10,000 a year to build and maintain the Old Folks' Friendly Home.

In less than a year, the circle raised \$2,000 to buy the 10-acre site on Watkins Mill road above Gaithersburg where the picnic was held. Work on a 15-bed unit of the home will begin in September, and many circle members have volunteered to work on the building.

"We need more of your spirit in our country's life—doing things ourselves and not asking or expecting someone else to do for us," said Mr. Davis, Republican candidate for governor.

Before adjourning to a baseball game, the group heard a number of other speakers, including Edward U. Taylor, county supervisor of colored schools, and Dr. Parlett Moore, principal of Lincoln High School, Rockville, who

NEGROES RAISE OVER \$40,000 FOR CHEST

The Negro Division of the Greater Atlanta Community Chest established a new high in fund-raising here Friday night when workers, reporting in their final clean-up rally, brought in a total of \$40,000, the highest ever to be raised by the Negro Division. This represents approximately \$8,000 above the voluntary \$32,500 accepted by the division.

L. D. Milton, General Chairman of the Negro Division, expressed the appreciation of the entire Negro Division to the workers for the "best job" yet put over by our group. A detailed account, showing the figures for each division, will be given in a subsequent issue of this paper.

ATLANTA TRIES OWN CURE FOR GROWING PAINS

It's a Regional Form of City Planning

Atlanta, Dec. 30 (AP)—Atlanta, like most other large United States cities, has grown too fast.

Nobody expected it would be the metropolis of the southeast when it was founded as the western end of a railroad 107 years ago. Streets followed Indian trails and cow paths. Now, a street map looks like a bowl of spaghetti. Its traffic jams are noteworthy.

So Atlanta has had to do something about her problems. Not just traffic, but also problems of industry, business, utilities, housing, race.

The approach is thru a planning commission. Most cities have a planning group but this one is set up on a different pattern from most others.

Regional Planning Group

First, it is permanent. It covers a region instead of a city. It gets

money from three sources. It believes in using local talent wherever possible.

The metropolitan planning commission was set up by an act of the 1947 Georgia legislature to work out an advisory program for an area of 792 square miles, in which 602,000 persons live.

The commission is concerned only with physical aspects. Another, the local government commission, considers matters of government.

One of the local government commission's first jobs was to work on a plan of consolidation for the governments of the city of Atlanta and Fulton county, and to plan annexation of the northside residential area, one of the richest home sections in the nation.

Residence Area Outvoted

That involved taxes—increased taxes for the northside residents. So it ran into opposition. But the northsiders who opposed it have been outvoted in referendums, and annexation and one government probably will be effected within five years.

The planning commission so far has met only slight opposition. Its director is Philip Hammer, graduate of the University of North Carolina, who studied public administration at Harvard university under a Rockefeller fellowship.

Hammer worked for the department of agriculture and as an administrative assistant in the United Nations' relief and rehabilitation administration. He came to Atlanta to join an economic research firm, and last spring was appointed director of the planning commission. He also helped draw up the local government commission program.

Commission Financing Varied

The planning commission operated on a budget of \$40,000 in 1950, half of which came from the governments of the city of Atlanta and of Fulton and De Kalb counties and the rest from a housing survey which the commission prepared. For 1951 and 1952 the commission hopes to have \$65,000 annually.

The commission has issued a 40

page preliminary survey—"A Factual Inventory," presenting basic data developed in its study of physical and cultural characteristics of the metropolitan area. The report summarizes information on 22 separate topics and includes 18 maps.

Next phase is the development of a series of "blueprints" to guide local efforts in providing the necessary housing, employment, industrial and business sites, utilities, and community facilities for the area.

Move to Erase Blight

One of these "blueprints" already has been put to use. The city applied for \$315,000 under title I of the federal housing act of 1949 which authorized federal assistance for redevelopment of "blighted" areas.

The report cited several other major problems. Traffic congestion led the list. Several major expressways are nearing completion in an Atlanta-Fulton building program. But there's still much more to be done.

Another problem: The choking of downtown commerce, as the central business district becomes ringed with slum and industrial areas.

The survey found the four most densely populated areas form a ring around the central business section. Most congested of all is the predominately Negro Auburn av. area, which has a density of more than 25,000 persons per square mile. These four areas had the highest incidence of tubercular cases, and also were the sections in which juvenile delinquency was greatest.

Multiplicity of Governments

Expansion of governments is another problem. There are 19 incorporated cities and towns, and 11 unincorporated places in the commission area.

The report calls Atlanta the transportation and communication center of the southeast. The city has branch factories, warehouses, or division offices of more than 3,275 national business organizations. It is a major center for higher education, with 22 colleges and universities. It is a regional center for retail trade, banking, finance, and government.

How a Negro Family Won Jobless Aid

By Mel Fisk

44-3-26-50
BALTIMORE, Md.—A sit-in strike by Mr. and Mrs. William Jinks and their five children transformed the operation of the Baltimore Welfare Department. It wrung emergency relief for the desperate family. It brought immediate help to other Negro families who had also been clamoring for several months. It shook up the calloused and unsympathetic welfare officials, and it provided inspiration to the thousands of white and Negro families seeking aid.

And it all happened in four hours.

Mrs. Josephine Jinks, angered by the runaround and the chorus of excuses and "no's" by welfare officials, conceived the sit-in plan as she sat in the large, crowded welfare office in downtown Baltimore Monday. Cradling her two-month-old daughter in her arms, and watching her four other children run around the office, she decided that it would be better to stay in the warm office than return to her cold, ramshackle frame house at 711 Tessier St.

Her husband, a disabled former railroad worker, agreed. They mustered help from the Council of Jobs and Relief. A half dozen members, dejected from their day-long fruitless wait in the relief office, responded.

Mr. and Mrs. Jinks settled back in their chairs. Waxter rushed off to his office upstairs after refusing to even obtain coal for the family.

On the call of the Jobs and Relief Council, a reporter and photographer burst into the office and met Waxter as he returned to the group of strikers. He watched the flashbulbs pop.

He spoke to Mr. and Mrs. Jinks as the newspapermen turned to go. He promised them immediate attention if they returned to the office in the morning. Mrs. Jinks looked grimly at her husband and nodded. He returned the nod. Waxter reached into his pocket and dug up 75 cents.

"That's for cab fare home," he said. "And I'm certainly glad you stayed."

By noon, the next day, Mr. and Mrs. Jinks were through the relief rigamarole. They received \$38 to tide them over for a week with the guarantee of regular monthly payments. The other Negro relief clients who sat stolidly behind the Jinks family in their four-hour sit-in received relief checks in record time. All the others of the hundreds of white and Negro relief applicants who poured into the office Tuesday were amazed at the welfare officials' newly found politeness and speed in handling their cases.

Mrs. Jinks settled herself in the front row of chairs, rocked her baby in her arms and announced to Mrs. Helen Kelleher, the district supervisor:

"We're sitting here until we get some help. . . . Some coal. . . . Something to eat. It's nice and warm here, and there's no sense in us going back home where it's cold."

Mrs. Kelleher bristled. She burst out in a torrent of abuse. She threatened. She passed the buck. She pleaded.

Mrs. Jinks impassively rocked her child and watched her four other children play hide and seek. The division supervisor was called. She made more excuses, and more appeals. She maintained the family had to follow the rules.

Mrs. Jinks fed her baby from the breast to quiet its cries.

The district and division supervisors huddled together and whispered. They announced later that they had contacted the Welfare Department director, Thomas J. S. Waxter. He was rushing right down.

When he strode into the office, a tall scholarly self-proclaimed liberal, he hissed: "You mean you're going to stay here all night? I don't know whether the police will let you."

Atlantic City Host To 6,000 Social Workers

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The 77th annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work is being held in Atlantic City from April 23-28. The conference will concern itself primarily with the current social and economic conditions and their effects on American family life.

Over 6,000 leaders in the health and welfare fields will participate. The National Urban League is one of the 90 organizations which will offer exhibit and consultation service to the delegates.

Dr. Martha M. Eliot, president of the National Conference and assistant director-general of the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, will open the conference on Sunday, April 23.

* * *

SHARING THE OPENING program with her will be Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League and acting president of the National Conference during Dr. Eliot's stay in Switzerland.

Other speakers include, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota; Governor Chester Bowles of Connecticut; Ewan Clague, commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Marion B. Folsom, treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company; and John J. Corson, circulation manager of the Washington Post.

Friendly Town Visitor to Upstate New York

Interracial Camps Urged for Children

Herald Tribune
Camping Association Told
of 'Aid to Democracy'

A plea for the development of interracial and intercultural camps as a "positive aid to democracy" was made yesterday at the annual convention of the New York section of the American Camping Association at the Statler.

Dr. Alphonse Henningburg, of Yeshiva University, told the delegates that "prejudice doesn't begin with children but with adults" in advocating enrollment of children of varying racial, religious and cultural backgrounds in summer camps.

Chauncey Paxton, director of Camp Pocono, in the Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania, added that such policies, which he has had in force for sixteen years, "pay real dividends also in addition to educating the children to their fellow human beings."

Otto K. Roshan, president of the New York section of the A. C. A., told the several hundred delegates that the "summer of 1950 will find more children in more camps than ever before in the history of organized camping in the United States." He estimated that upward of four to five million boys and girls will attend more than 10,000 camps this year.



Herald Tribune
Mon. 7-3-50 New York
As the local Friendly Town Committee strives valiantly to distribute newly arrived Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund visitors to their respective hosts, this New York youngster serenely enjoys her ice cream in busy railroad station



FOSTER MOTHER REWARDED: Mrs. Camilla Fredio, of Jamaica, L. I., housewife, receives a pin commemorating 28 years of service as a foster mother to children of the Riverdale Children's Association, New York child-care agency. Mrs. Robert DeVecchi, left, president of the association's board, makes the presentation as Mrs. Andre T. Delany, executive director of Riverdale, looks on.

HOMES ARE SOUGHT FOR NEGRO BABIES

Spence-Chapin Service Asks
Interracial Aid to Solve
Problems of Adoption

The Spence-Chapin Adoption Service, 304 East Thirty-third Street, called in nearly a hundred men and women active in child welfare for help yesterday in solving a dilemma. It wanted to find out how to keep its interracial program, begun in 1947, from bogging down for lack of applicants for Negro babies.

Mrs. Eric H. Haight, vice president of the board of directors, told the interracial group that Negro babies surrendered to the agency

by their mothers average about four months in age. Many must wait a year or longer for permanent homes, meanwhile living in foster homes, which also are in inadequate supply.

Staff members estimated that the agency had placed thirty or thirty-five Negro children for adoption since the program began, a little more than 10 per cent of the total placements during the period.

Mrs. Haight said the agency recognized its obligation to "build up the confidence" of Negro families and groups in seeking the help of its adoption facilities. She said the directors were considering Negroes who would be willing to fill a current vacancy on the board and for the regular elections next January. A permanent interracial committee to assist the agency is planned.

A Negro social worker in the audience asked whether, "in a society where we more or less have two standards of living among Negroes and whites," the

agency would judge Negro applicants for children by its usual standards for acceptance.

"We would be looking for the same emotional structure in the family, but we would make some allowances for economic differences," Miss Dorothea P. Coe, executive director, replied. She said it also might be possible to raise the age limit because "Negroes often are older before they can afford to have a family by adoption." Agency spokesman indicated the same might be done for Asiatic and Southern European applicants, who also are scarce.

Justice Hubert T. Delany expressed the hope that Spence-Chapin, which already has an interracial staff, would take as its "eventual goal" the placing of Negro children in white families. He looked forward to the day, too, he said, when children, "who get their religion by accident of birth," are no longer placed for adoption according to the religion of their parents necessarily.

Named Foster Mother of 1950 by Welfare Department



Mrs. McKinley Jacobs, honored as the outstanding "Foster Mother of the Year" by the Department of Welfare, receiving a corsage from Jean, four, as Henry, six, looks on at luncheon in Cavanagh's Restaurant yesterday. Both children are waiting to be placed in foster homes and neglected children since 1947 and at present is providing a home for two boys and three girls as I do." under nine years of age. In paying tribute to her, Commissioner Hilliard said: "The selection of Mrs. Jacobs was conducting a door-to-door campaign. Mrs. McKinley Jacobs, a forty-nine-year-old Brooklyn woman with three children and ten grandchildren, was named the city's "Foster Mother of the Year" yesterday by Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard at a luncheon in Cavanagh's Restaurant, 260 West Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Jacobs, who lives at 423 Waverly Avenue, has cared for twenty-four of the city's depend-

Morris Warman

Handwritten: 46 b n. y. child welfare

Handwritten: Herald Tribune

Getting a Periodic Check-Up at Adoption Service



Richard, eight months, playing with his boarding mother, Mrs. James Hopkins, of the Bronx, while waiting for medical examination at the Spence-Chapin Adoption Service, 304 East Thirty-third Street. Negro couples are needed to offer boarding-home care and adoption to many Negro infants in adoption agencies here

Handwritten: Herald Tribune

Re-elected as President Of Children's Association



Mrs. Robert B. DeVecchi

The board of trustees of the Riverdale Children's Association has re-elected Mrs. Robert B. DeVecchi president, it was announced yesterday. Mrs. DeVecchi has held that office for the last five years.

Also re-elected were Mrs. Frederick Garnjost, vice president; Warner W. Kent, treasurer, and Mrs. Van Santvoord Merle Smith, assistant treasurer. Mrs. Richard Leonard was elected secretary.

The Riverdale Children's Association was founded in 1836 as the Colored Orphan Asylum. Until 1946 it maintained an orphanage in addition to a boarding-out program, but now cares for both Negro and white children in foster family homes exclusively.



A corsage of glistening white gardenias is presented Mrs. McKinley Jacobs of Brooklyn (423 Waverly Pl.) named New York City's "Foster Mother of the Year" at a luncheon, May 2. The honors are executed by two children who are themselves awaiting placement in foster homes, Jean, 4, and Henry, 6. Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard announced the selection of Mrs. Jacobs.

Foster Mother Given Award

Cared for 24 Tots in 3-Year Period

NEW YORK (ANP)—Mrs. McKinley Jacobs, 49, was honored May 2 as the outstanding Foster Mother of the Year in New York City.

Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard, at a luncheon at Cavanagh's, 260 West 23rd St., stated that Mrs. Jacobs was chosen because of critical emergencies from among 17 outstanding foster mothers, each of whom had cared for 24 children, all of whom needed immediate care.

represents a foster home agency caring for New York City children. Each Baby Improved.

Mrs. Jacobs, the wife of a carpenter, who has raised three children of her own, is a foster mother for the Windham Children's Service of New York City and resides at 423 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn.

Cared for 24 Children Commissioner Hilliard praised the work of the foster mothers throughout the city and awarded Mrs. Jacobs a citation for her outstanding work and the other 16 foster mothers honorable mention citations.

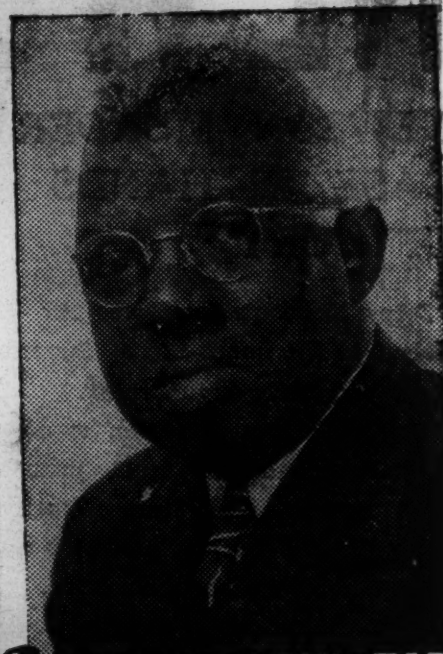
Since 1947, Mrs. Jacobs has cared for 24 children, all of whom needed immediate care because of critical emergencies from among 17 outstanding foster mothers, each of whom had cared for 24 children, all of whom needed immediate care.

No child is too small, too dirty, too sick or too dull for the Jacobs family to accept and to love, and Mrs. Jacobs has cared for each child, regardless of appearance or condition, with the same warm, loving motherliness so characteristic of her.

Each baby, because of her loving care, has improved noticeably.

The other 16 foster mothers have records of achievements almost as remarkable.

DR. SIMMONS TO SPEAK AT FISK



Dr. J. Andrew Simmons, of New York City, will be the alumni anniversary speaker during the commencement season at Fisk University. A member of the re-union class of 1925, Dr. Simmons will speak on Sunday evening, May 28, from the subject "Our Next Twenty-five Years." Dr. Simmons is Assistant Director of Children's Center (Department of Welfare) in New York City, having been connected with the Center since 1946. His previous experience include that of high school teacher at Avery Institute, principal of Simonton (elementary) school, and principal of Booker Washington High School, all of Charleston, South Carolina. During World War II he was Education Specialist, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

Essay Contest On Camps Won By Fresh Air, 8

**Timothy Reese Gets \$15;
Friendly Town Entries
Led by Richard Tucker's**

Eight-year-old Timothy John Reese, of 37-34 Ninety-eighth Street, Corona, Queens, won first prize in the Fresh Air Fund's children's essay contest for the best entry from a youngster who went to a Fresh Air Camp last summer. Timothy went to Camp Coler, Brewster.

"One night we had a boxing match and I was one of the fighters," Timothy wrote. "The fight ended in a draw. But I think I could have won only I forgot to wear a belt and had to keep pulling my pants up every minute during the fight."

Timothy also wrote about the Indians who told him stories and sang songs, the hikes he went on and picked blackberries, the fishing trips and the four he caught and the one that got away, and the dogs he played with.

The camp's dining room and the food also intrigued Timothy. "We all ate together," he wrote. "We had lots of good things to eat and as much as we wanted. On Sunday we had chicken. Boy, did I like that."

First prize selected from entries from youngsters who went to Friendly Towns last summer was won by Richard Tucker, eleven, of 106-30 Remington Street, Jamaica, Queens. He was sent to Funkhannock, Pa., from the Stuyvesant Community Center. Timothy was selected to go to camp by General Sessions Welfare Agency.

Richard's essay told of how he arrived at the Friendly Town in time for his host's son's wedding and reception. "The next morning I milked the cows and helped around the farm," he wrote. "That afternoon I saw a turtle and a snake traveling together on the road. Later we found them in the barn and later I saw them leave."

"We went night fishing and I enjoyed it," his essay said. "I caught fourteen fish. My brother and I were taken to the country

fair and to a donkey ball game." "The most interesting thing about the farm were the animals," Richard wrote. "The cows mooed, the chickens clucked, the ducks quacked, the horses neighed. Beulah and Nanny the goats went Ba-aa."

Richard also witnessed the cooperative spirit of farmers in action, helping one another. He wrote that one night there was an electrical storm and the farmer on the next farm lost all his stock.

"The next day each farmer gave him enough stock to start his farm again," Richard wrote. "I have found that farmers are good neighbors."

In the camp division of the contest second prize was won by Rachel Harris, thirteen, of 1486 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, sent by the Claremont Community Center, and third prize by Anthony Ruotolo, thirteen, of 1264 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, sent by the Italian Pentacostal Church.

Second prize in the Friendly Town division was won by Jimmy Marcelli, ten, of 41-08 Vernon Boulevard, Long Island City, Queens, sent by the Rlis Queensbridge Agency, and third prize by Louis Viola, eight, of 1321 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, sent by the Catholic Youth Organization.

First prize was \$15; second was \$10, and third was \$5. The judges were John Mason Brown, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, and Mrs. Irita Van Doren, editor of the Herald Tribune Book Review section.

Two honorable mentions were also selected in each division. In the camp division these went to Frances Cannizzaro, twelve, of 29 East 104th Street, and her sister, Nancy, fourteen, both sent by Lenox Hill Hospital. In the Friendly Town division they were won by April Lou, ten, of 44 Mulberry Street, sent by the Bethel Mission, and Enid Valerie Greenfield, seven and a half, of 10 Avenue D, sent by the Community Service Society.

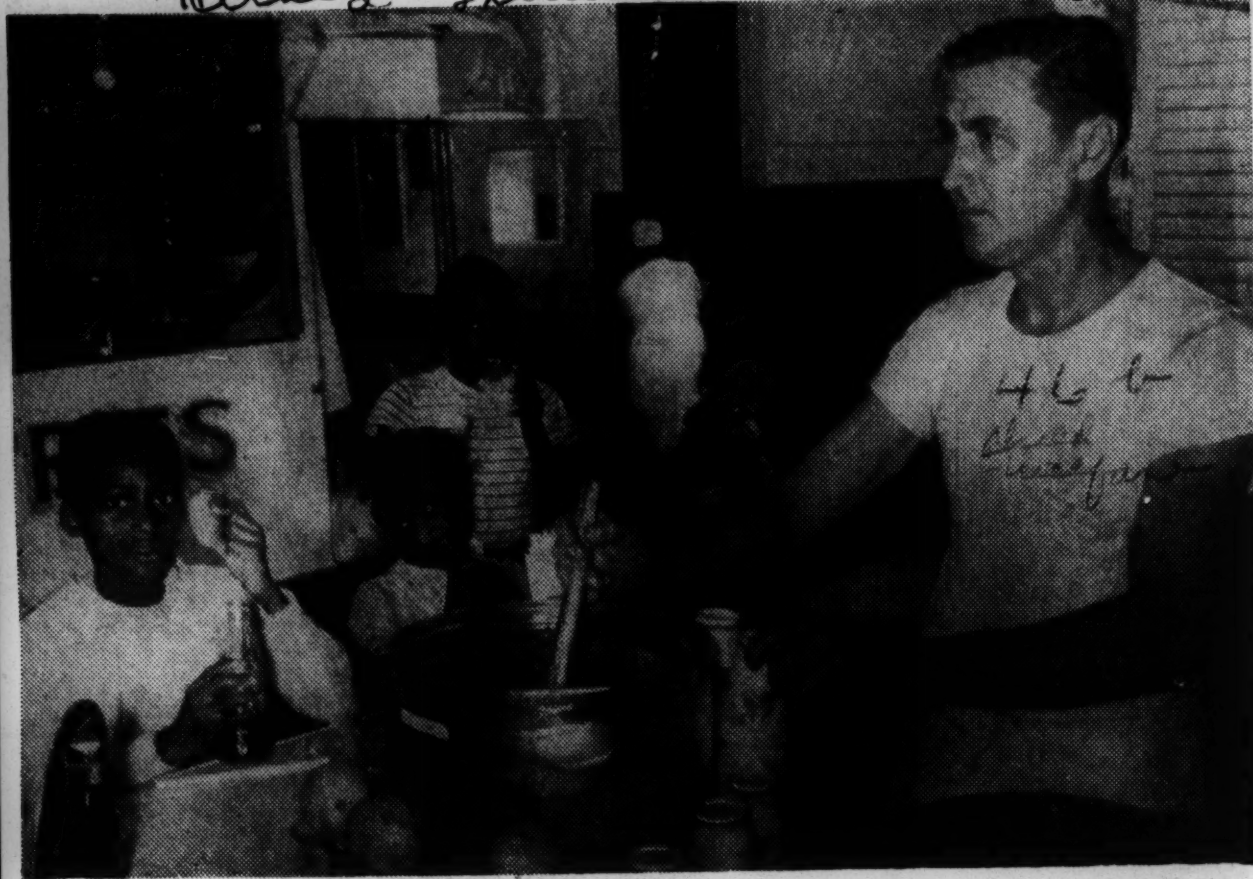
Winners in Fresh Air Contests



The 1950 winners in essay contests conducted annually by the Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund for children it sends on vacations to camps or Friendly Towns. Winners in Friendly Town contest are (front row, left to right) Enid Greenfield, Louis Viola, Richard Tucker, who took first prize; Jimmy Marcelli and April Lou. Winners in the camp contest (rear, left to right) Nancy Cannizzaro, Rachel Harris, Timothy Reese, first prize winner; Frances Cannizzaro and Anthony Ruotolo.

James Kavallines

Missing a Train Was Fun for These Fresh Airs



Martin D. Rich

When several Fresh Air children were late for a returning train at Westport, N. Y., last week, volunteer escort Martin D. Rich filled in the waiting time for the next train by taking his charges on an outing at the Essex County Fair, where there were many things to amuse them

Friendly Town Children Aided By 146 Escorts

Herald Tribune
Volunteers Responsible for 30 Youngsters Each; 1 Rounding Out 11th Year

Any one who has commanded a squad of excited youngsters on an eight-hour train ride can begin to appreciate the task of the Herald Tribune's Fresh Air Fund's corps of escorts. 146 volunteers whose job it is to take 6,000 children to 1,400 Friendly Towns and bring them home again without mishap.

The escorts, selected through the eighty-five social agencies in New York City which co-operate with the Fresh Air Fund, include retired business men, housewives, social workers, nurses, former Fresh Air children, parents and Friendly Town committee

members. This year, seventy-six are New York City residents and the rest are out-of-towners. Four of the group are Fresh Air Fund children who are too old to participate in the Friendly Town program but desire to revisit their hosts of past years.

Escort Cares for Thirty

Each escort is responsible for the well-being of thirty youngsters until they are delivered into the hands of the Friendly Town committee chairmen and from the time their visits are over until they are returned to their homes here. To carry out this responsibility requires a unique store of equipment, both physical and mental.

The physical equipment usually includes safety pins, chewing gum, rope, bandages, paper bags, towels and aspirin. Mentally, the escort must be prepared for the little boy who suddenly found he had lost a pet snake on the train, thus throwing several carloads of contented passengers into a wild state of frenzy, and for the little girl who told her escort that her brother had lost his pants—fortunately it turned out to be a pair other than that which he was wearing.

To prepare volunteers for such experiences, the Fresh Air Fund

conducts a school for escorts each winter, under the tutelage of Miss Dorothy Melgs Bigelow, a member of the Fund's staff. Thirty-six escorts attended the school last winter, Miss Bigelow said yesterday, where it was emphasized that the escorts, while on the job, are unofficial ambassadors of the Fresh Air Fund. They were also familiarized with such practical necessities as checking the number of railroad tickets against the number of noses present.

Lessons Pay Off

The lessons evidently paid off. More than one escort has returned to the office with contributions received from passengers on trains carrying children to Friendly Towns. Co-operation with train officials has resulted in most conductors and brakemen acting as unofficial escorts during the trips.

Miss Bigelow reported that the escorts are agreed that the youngsters are "remarkably good." That the escorts like their job is evident by the fact that one of them, Mrs. Margaret Ross, is rounding out her eleventh year on the job and another, Howard Dent, estimates that he has traveled

10,000 miles to and from Friendly Towns in the last two years. Mrs. Daisy Rapp and Mrs. Marie Brons have sixteen round trips to their credit.

One escort, however, did not fare as well. The only male among several escorts accompanying 240 youngsters to a New Hampshire Friendly Town, he was later said to have remarked that he felt "as if I'd walked all the way." It is more accurately reported that he followed his trip with a three-week vacation.

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New York
Department of Welfare

**A. Henningburg Will
Speak at N.Y. Forum**

SUMMIT, N. J. — Mr. Alphonse Henningburg, Secretary of the Department of Welfare for New York City, will be the guest speaker for the first in the series of the Sunday Community Forum, on Sunday, September 24, sponsored by the Religious Program Committee of Lincoln University, according to an announcement by Booker T. Moore, General Chairman of the Committee.

Negro Pastor Tells of Struggle to Help His People

By HOLLACE RANDELL

IT'S NOT usual for a man who starts out as a policeman to go into the ministry. But that's not the only unusual thing in the life of the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, now an honored Negro leader in religion and education who is devoting his energy and talents to improving conditions among his people.

Carnegie tells part of his captivating life story in the first volume of his autobiography, "Faith Moves Mountains," just off the press. It is a simple and yet thrilling story of the "mountains" he was able to move by his deep, religious faith.

Amos Carnegie was born on the island of Jamaica, British West Indies, more than 50 years ago, the son of a poor farmer with nine children—four girls and five boys—one of whom died in infancy. His parents were deeply religious and the children became active church workers at an early age.

JOB opportunities for Negroes then as now were limited.

When young Amos and his brothers were grown, three of the boys decided to stay and work on the farm with their father. Amos joined the police force on the island. It was a rough and tough life, and young Carnegie feared for a time he would be swallowed up by the evil around him, but after three and a half years, he was dismissed because of impaired eyesight. Policemen were not allowed to wear glasses. This was the turning point in his early life.

He had long yearned to become a preacher, and in 1913 he went to Toronto, Canada, to try to work his way through school in preparation for the ministry. There to his great surprise, he immediately ran into racial prejudice, and could get only the hardest and dirtiest kind of work.

Only his great faith in the Lord and the aid of a few fine people whose religious principles and kind hearts moved them to help him, enabled him to meet the



STARK POVERTY stares bleakly out of the picture of this shack, typical of thousands to be seen on plantations in the Deep South. Considered along with the filthy, crowded slums of our big cities in the North where so many Negro Americans are forced to live, it should present a powerful argument for drastic steps to bring the high standard of living in America, which we boast about to all our citizens.

hardships and misfortunes that fell upon him in Canada and later in the U. S., where he finally went to study for the ministry.

DURING World War I he served a term in prison at hard labor because his conscience would not permit him to bear arms. In his autobiography, Carnegie says that in spite of the hardships he suffered while in prison, he considers the time he spent there as the "happiest days in all my Christian experience."

For there, as everywhere he went, Carnegie had a tremendous influence on the people he met, inspiring them through the intensity and sincerity of his religious faith.

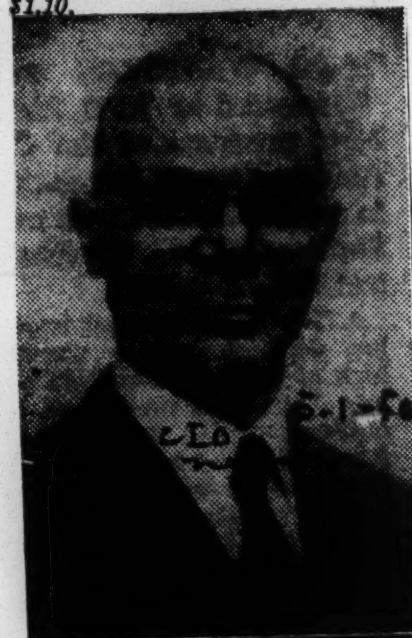
The trials and tribulations Amos Carnegie endured before he finally was graduated from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, as he tells them in his autobiography, make engrossing reading. Forty-eight hours after his graduation he was on his way to South Carolina to start his work of organizing Sunday Schools in destitute

cities in 48 states, to contact Negro churches everywhere and arouse interest and support for the hospital movement.

Subsequently he organized the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., to raise funds to build hospitals in local communities with the aid of federal funds available under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act. A national membership drive for the foundation will be launched officially in August.

A fine-looking man with deep-set intelligent eyes which shine with goodness and sincerity behind his glasses, Carnegie is confident that the hospital movement will succeed in improving the present deplorable medical and hospital facilities which the Negro people now have to endure.

Proceeds from the sale of "Faith Moves Mountains," will go to the foundation. Orders for the book may be sent direct to the Rev. Amos Carnegie, Carver Hall, 211 Elm St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Including postage charges, it sells for \$1.10.



REV. AMOS CARNEGIE

Out of this work grew his activities in trying to organize schools, with the aid of money from the Rosenwald Fund, which offered to match funds contributed by the county and state.

Fear of some Negro organizations and leaders of antagonizing the white people sometimes hindered this work greatly, but Rev. Carnegie refused to be discouraged, no matter how bad things looked. He had a way of overcoming antagonism or indifference that was most disarming.

IN MORE recent years, Rev. Carnegie has spent his time laying the foundation for a national, self-help hospitalization movement for the Negro people. (He plans to tell this story in the next volume of his autobiography, which he is now writing.)

Starting out with only \$5 and a stubborn faith in his mission, Carnegie traveled 45,000 miles through the country, visiting 170

Woman of the Week

By TOKI SCHALK JOHNSON



MRS. ALBERTA BANKS

With this issue, we return to the feature which was temporarily halted some months ago. The first in this new series is Mrs. Alberta Banks of Akron, Ohio, whose entire life has been dedicated to improving the welfare of children, both through the P-TA in her hometown, Louisville, Ky. . . . through teaching . . . and finally through her present position in the Juvenile Court in Akron.

The wife of the late John Banks, she was graduated from Central High and Normal Training School in Louisville, and was married in Albany, N. Y., 1912. For ten years Mrs. Banks taught in the Western Colored School

BROADEN ACTIVITIES

Desiring to broaden her activities, this young woman resigned from the secretaryship of the P-TA to become head of the school's activities program. Under her leadership, much money was raised and contributed to the school's welfare and social program.

Making her job partically hard was the fact that most of her pupils were children of friends and neighbors. One of her students was a younger sister which posed a difficult problem, because the youngster thought she deserved more favors because the teacher was her sister.

In 1916, Mrs. Banks came to Akron to join her husband, and because she couldn't remain idle, she organized a class in mathematics for the men who worked with her husband. Eventually the neighborhood children became interested and came to her for aid in their school work. With the solving of their school problems also came the note of trying to help them solve personal problems. Out of this came the position with these youngsters which linked her with them as a second mother!

JUVENILE WORKER

In 1929 Oscar Hunsicker was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court, Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Court of Summit County. Through interviews staged by Atty. Emmer Lancaster and John Banks Sr., Mrs. Banks was appointed to the Juvenile Department in 1930. Judge Bernard Roetzel who succeeded Judge Hunsicker, retained Mrs. Banks in the same position because of the excellence of her work.

Mrs. Banks takes very little part in social activities for so serious to her is her job of trying to prevent crime among the children, and the effort to keep families together, for she believes that this is a major cause of so much juvenile delinquency. She spends her off time, even sometimes far into the night in trying to combat this delinquency. She believes that there are no bad children, but that because of lack of parental care, supervision and understanding and the inadequate facilities in schools and churches, a child, who is left to his own devices will most certainly chose the easiest way, which often is the pathway to

Ohio

crime.

Mrs. Banks and her son, John Jr., live at 347 Chase Court. John Jr., who is now attending Akron University, is an ex-GI, having served with the Forty-ninth Division of Engineers as a medical aide.

\$3000 Sought for Child Care Center

BY JOSEPH V. BAKER

In an effort to provide care for children of working mothers in the West Philadelphia area, the West Side Child Care Center, 630 N. 43d st., has announced that its advisory board would seek \$3000 from private sources next month. Judge William H. Hastie, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and Mrs. George Young, former USO executive, will jointly head the campaign.

Located in the heart of a section in which the Negro population is large, the organization was originally supported by the Salvation Army. This aid was withdrawn two years ago and efforts of the community's leaders to have the unit included in the general program of the Board of Education were not immediately successful. In the interim, the center has been dependent upon such aid as a small group could give.

AIDED BY CHURCH

Recent action by the Board of Education, however, made maintenance of the center's over-all program possible, sponsors pointed out, provided the premises occupied by the center could be made physically acceptable. The organization is now housed in a building made available, rent free, by the St. Ignatius Catholic Church. Funds obtained will be used to remodel the building.

The urgency of the appeal, according to the advisory committee, was sharpened by the fact that the Board of Education indicated an inability to continue its commitments to the center beyond September unless minimum improvements to the site were made. These include additional heating facilities, redecoration of the instruction and recreation space, and increased fire protection.

STREET BATTLES DECREASE

The area served by the center has been generally cited as sub-marginal as regards services of this kind for Negro working mothers. As a result, juvenile welfare in the section has deteriorated with a coincident rise in law violations by children even below public school age. Many of these incidents, sponsors point out, occur during the hours when parents are employed outside the home.

Tabbed "the bottoms" by crime prevention units following an outbreak of juvenile gang wars in the section, the area served by the center has been "showing marked indications of improvement in juvenile behavior" this year, according

to agencies active in the neighborhood. Street battles between children of that section and "the tops," composed of children from the community stretching westward to 57th st., have decreased.

Supporters of the West Side Center's work have attributed much of the improvement to the combined activities of units working at the juvenile level. Factors listed include increased allotment of school facilities for outdoor play, the use of church basements as recreation posts and a tightening of supervision on the part of the Crime Prevention units of the Police Bureau.

Meanwhile, a general increase in Negro children of school age is expected in the city's heavily populated areas. Unofficial analyses of Census reports, according to welfare groups, "indicate the probability" that the city's Negro population may have reached "upward of 361,000 during the war years."

INCREASED DEMAND

A portion of this may be attributed to migration from Southern sections by adults in search of war employment, experts state, but a heavy increase is found "in the age brackets which are now reaching the stage of street and school." On a percentage basis, Negro children in the public schools, according to Board of Education sources, are approximately double the ratio of that group, over-all, to the general population.

This condition, while met by school expansion, has caused an increased demand upon community facilities for child care. It also has been responsible, according to recent statistics issued by the Bureau for Colored Children, for the establishment of a new high in needs for foster homes and a severe taxing of institutional facilities available to Negro children.

The West Side Center's advisory committee, many of whom will head teams in the financial drive, includes Leon Rosenthal, an executive of the 40th St. Business Men's Association; Edward Slattery, of the West Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce; Emanuel C. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank; Councilman Woodie Armstrong, Mrs. Raymond Rogers, chairman of the unit's board, and Mrs. Robert Bonner.

Negro Children Get Christmas Gifts

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Christmas gifts and parties for the 950 wards of the Bureau of Colored Children have reached a new high this season, according to Mrs. Ada B. Carter, head of the organization. Both industrial and private groups have contributed entertainment and "a wealth of practical gifts."

Sixty children, most of whom come from homes which were adjusted by the Municipal Court, were entertained by the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania. The students staged the party at the bureau's shelter at 41st and Baring sts., after weeks of preparation. The program included the presentation of gifts, most of which had been requested by individual wards.

HANDICRAFT EXHIBIT

The Philco Corp., and the Naval Aviation Supply Dept. included the children in their rule plans, according to Mrs. Carter. A group of 50 younger children also was entertained by Herman Weiner, a local businessman. The Weiner party consisted of a motion picture and a gift for each child.

At Pomeroy, the organization's vocational school for boys in Chester county, the Christmas program will include a play and outdoor activities. A year-end exhibit of handicraft wrought by the boys will be on display for parents and the school's chorus will make radio broadcasts and sing in nearby communities.

The 23-year-old organization was founded "on a shoestring" in a small home on Haverford ave. at a time when little or no provision was made for homeless Negro children who came under direction of the courts. The general practice at that time, according to the founders, either was to commit juvenile Negroes to the company of hardened criminals or to "return them without either guidance or improved care to the identical environment which had produced the social maladjustment."

1000 REHABILITATED

From broken homes the bureau has rehabilitated upward of 1000 children in its history. It also has been highly successful in readjusting boys of advanced juvenile

tendencies and finding employment for their skills after they left Pomeroy.

A member of the Community Fund, the organization worked with upward of 1100 children last year. Of this number, 949 were under direct supervision and care. Foster homes associated with the bureau accounted for 791 children, while approximately 50 were in free homes and those maintained by parents.

The farm and vocational school, attended by 80 boys most of the year, has proved to be the bureau's most effective instrument of rehabilitation, according to officials. Located in rolling country near Coatesville, the school has been divested of all indications that those enrolled are, in any sense, under court orders.

SCHOOL FUNDS HELP

The general teaching program conforms to that in nearby public schools and the school is inspected and approved by educational executives of Chester county. Instruction is given in woodcarving, carpentry, oil painting and the use of clays.

Projects also are established for individuals and groups in poultry raising, the care and preparation of pork and the planting and cultivation of vegetables. Activities at the Pomeroy institution have proved to be of appreciable financial value to the bureau, which is without endowment, since these products reduce the per capita cost of boys living in the dormitories.

The bureau spent more than \$700,000 toward the care and administrative supervision of its wards last year, according to its annual report. Of this amount, \$108,000 was given by the Community Chest, with \$388,256.32 appropriated by the Philadelphia County Commissioners. Approximately \$20,000 was credited to private sources, with \$9207, assigned from the will of Miss Helen F. Brewster.

Clark Grad, Enroute To England To Receive School Citation Here

Mrs. Mae Reese Johnson, of Pasadena, California, will stop in Atlanta enroute to Hastings, England to attend the International Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, to receive from President James P. Brawley, of Clark College, a citation for the outstanding social work which she has been doing in Pasadena for the last twenty-seven years.

see her make the trip to Europe — a fact which in itself indicates the high esteem in which Mrs. Johnson and her work are held.

President James P. Brawley has expressed deep satisfaction in the remarkable record which Mrs. Johnson, as a graduate of Clark College, has made, and felt her worthy of some honor by the institution where she received her training in her formative years.

Friends in Atlanta who remember Mrs. Johnson, sister of Mrs. Willie M. Allen of Beckwith Street, are invited to attend the citation presentation Friday morning, May 5 at ten o'clock in Davage Auditorium.



MRS. MAE REESE JOHNSON

Mrs. Johnson, a native of Newnan Georgia, was graduated from Clark in 1904 and after teaching in Bessemer, Alabama, Tuskegee Institute, and in the Philippines, went to California where in 1927 in one room in a church, she organized the group which was to become the Scattergood Association of today — a social service settlement highly respected and devoted to the uplift of all youth regardless of race, creed or color. In the beginning Mrs. Johnson had only twelve children, but today the settlement boasts of more than 250 youth and a modern building.

In 1948 the Women's Civic League named Mrs. Johnson as one of the five women who had contributed the most, culturally, to Pasadena in that year. In 1949 the Interracial Club of Pasadena paid her a similar honor. Praises have been heaped upon her by the leading civic and governmental leaders of Pasadena. She goes to Europe as result of a fund which friends in Pasadena raised to

Woman Appointed To City Welfare Board in Boston, Mass.

BOSTON — (ANP) — Mrs. Beulah S. Hester was appointed last week to the 12 member City Welfare board by Mayor John Hynes. She has been a neighborhood worker of the Robert Gould Shaw house for the past 17 years.

She is the wife of the Rev. William H. Hester, pastor of the 12th Baptist Church. A native of Oxford, N. C., she is a graduate of Simmons College. She taught school and supervised community clubs in North Carolina.

Among her numerous activities are:

Supervisor, Friendship Golden Leaf and Mothers Clubs; member, American Association of Social Workers, Family Society Conferences, Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, and the race relations committee of the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

She lives with her husband and her niece, Miss Jacqueline Parker.

The South Enriched By Research Institute

An Editorial in The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal

From the Southern Research Institute at Birmingham comes a report on activities during the five years of its existence, and the South is richer as a consequence of what the institute has accomplished.

Measured in terms of dollars, the institute now is spending about \$450,000 a year, and the total cost has been close to \$2,500,000, but benefits of this research cannot be measured in terms of money. For out of this work has come knowledge which provides more jobs, utilizes more resources and gets more out of raw materials.

Sponsored jointly by Nickey Brothers Lumber Company, of Memphis, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Company, of Birmingham (a United States Steel subsidiary), the institute has produced from wood waste and sawdust a molasses which can be blended with leafy feed materials, such as alfalfa, to produce a balanced cattle feed. Here is an area in which material which once went to waste, often burned in vast piles at sawmills, can have its part in advancing the ever-expanding beef and dairy cattle industry in the South. Prime beef from sawdust, a fantastic idea, but one which works.

And then there is the new and improved peanut butter; a method for extracting poisonous material from tung meal to make that commodity available as a cattle feed, a project valuable especially to Mississippi, where tung trees and cows have opened new vistas; a technique for preserving the flavor of potato chips; a new paint material from Alabama's coal tar; methods of flame-proofing mattresses and other bed clothing; new ways to treat crossties and timber for railroad use, a project sponsored by the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and many other developments.

The institute has been busy also with the heat pump, a device which roughly resembles mechanical refrigeration in reverse, taking heat out of the earth, water or air to heat buildings and homes. Also the institute has been studying means of gasification of coal underground, to eliminate the necessity of hauling tons of the black minerals to the surface.

All these things the Southern Research Institute has been working on in these five years. Science is still in its swaddling clothes.

Race Declared Great Cash Asset to South

MEMPHIS—(ANP)—The Negro is a great economic asset to the South, Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director, Southern Regional Council, declared here last week.

Dr. Mitchell was in Memphis to give a series of lectures on the aims of his organization.

"From a position of dependence, the Negro is growing into economic equality with his fellow-citizens all over the South," he said.

"The South is experiencing a healthy growth in the consuming power of all its population, including all its Negroes. Business men are finding that the greatest asset the South has is its expanding market. In this, the Negro is playing an important role because of the increased income, skill and education his increased opportunities are making possible."

Greenville Maps Aid For Negro Community

46 b 85
By BEM PRICE

Associated Press Staff Writer

The town that had a lynching three years ago, Greenville, S. C., has been doing some stock-taking.

Out of it has come a long-range plan, worked out by whites and Negroes alike, for the improvement of the Negro community.

The Southern Regional Council, which supplied the professional help to the Community Council, part of the Community Chest, confidently expects the Greenville experiment to become a Southern pattern.

Greenville's big idea got its start in the Spring of 1948 when a group of Negro women asked the YWCA to set up a branch "Y" for the Negro community.

The YWCA in turn asked the Community Council for advice and the Council evolved out of its discussions a county-wide survey of conditions among Negroes.

Nearly a year later, the Council set up a Steering Committee of white and Negro leaders. These leaders thereupon set up 12 subcommittees to find facts.

Each committee had a white chairman and a Negro vice chairman. At a "kickoff" meeting some 200 persons turned out and volunteered their services.

The committees then set out to study population, health, sanitation and safety, law enforcement, transportation, recreation, religious resources, welfare, industry and employment, community participation and education.

Ministers rode buses to observe transportation; housewives studied housing; doctors examined health facilities, while engineers gathered facts about safety.

Other aspects of living were studied by teachers, lawyers, dentists, business men and laborers.

The findings of the citizens in the town where Willie Earle, a young Negro, was lynched in February, 1947, were released by the Southern Regional Council here.

Hospital beds for Negro patients were found to be woefully inadequate, less than half the Negroes' needs.

The committee recommended immediate steps to increase the

ministration of schools on a County-wide basis, an improvement that would be of help to both races."

number of beds and urged that Negro doctors be admitted to hospitals, now staffed exclusively by white physicians, to treat Negro patients.

Investment in school property for white students was found to be \$576; for Negroes, \$319.

The committee urged the building of additional schools, more play space and expansion of educational opportunities beyond the fifth grade.

In studying law enforcement, the number of Negroes arrested totaled 38 percent of all offenses, though Negroes make up but 25 to 30 percent of the population.

The committee found that last year not a single Negro was accused of killing a white person, though three white persons were accused of killing Negroes.

In comparison to the interracial slaying, however, the committee found that there were 16 Negroes accused of killing members of their own race and that 10 of these were convicted.

To curb crime and petty offenses among Negroes, the committee recommended study of the possibility of using Negro police and Negro police matrons.

In the survey of recreation, the committee discovered no city park available to Negroes and only five playgrounds with three more planned. A year-around community park was suggested.

In the aftermath of the survey, Dr. W. F. Loggins, President of the Community Council, wrote:

"Since the study began last July there have been a number of evidences of the growing interest of the total citizenry in the needs of the Negro citizen. Better housing and slum-clearing projects are under way; a strong movement had been initiated toward providing better recreation programs and facilities with a State park for Negroes almost assured; a Negro newspaper began publication in January, a maternal care program is underway and there is a keen interest in re-organizing the ad-

Greenville, S. C., Has Many Needs For Negroes, Survey Reveals

GREENVILLE, S. C. — (ANP) — Needs in southern communities to improve the status of Negroes are numerous, if the results of the recently completed self-survey of Greenville, S. C., can serve as a barometer.

Results of this survey were announced last week by Dr. W. F. Loggins, president of the community council, conducted the survey in cooperation with the Southern Regional Council.

As might be expected and guessed by unscientific observers, the survey revealed that Negroes in Greenville had too few doctors, nurses and health facilities, poor housing, had little recreation facilities, and generally had a much harder lot than whites.

Before going into details on this topic—a background of this South Carolina town would be good. Three years ago, a Negro, Willie Earle, was lynched in February. Whites were identified, indicted and tried, but were set free in the subsequent trial.

South Carolina is a state in which the white primary finally was outlawed last year, a state where comparatively few Negroes vote. Negroes live in segregated communities.

One spring day in 1948 a group of colored women asked the YMCA to set up a Negro branch in Greenville. The YWCA in turn sought the UWC. The UWC in turn sought advice from the Community council.

From this incident was born the idea of a self survey—one in which the city should look at itself and find out the conditions of its Negro citizens.

By July, 1949, the council was ready to start to work on its study. Twelve committees headed by a white chairman and a Negro vice chairman were formed to do the leg. work. The SRC was called in to provide the professional help needed.

Now, almost a year later the survey has been completed, and it has declared the following results in these fields:

HEALTH: Shortage of doctors, nurses, hospital facilities, dentists, and health aid and advice.

The survey recommended: Increased number of beds at General hospital plus improvement of present facilities and the extension of staff privileges to Negro physicians, training for Negro nurses, more health work through Negro schools, more personnel for city and county health departments.

and commercial level. The survey advised the establishment of a city park for Negroes with swimming pool, skating rink, community center, etc. play areas for any new housing project, utilizing unused land for recreation. employment of trained recreation leaders for community work... a county recreation program... more funds for schools to provide their use... larger city-wide groups such as Town Hall and Community Concerts open programs to Negroes. inter commercial recreation... Phyllis Wheatley program for whole city...

employment opportunities for Negroes through chamber of commerce and Community council, and clarification of status of Negroes in unions... Religious Resources: Churches were located in poor buildings, and they do not work together very often.

Recommendations called for church action to improve recreation facilities and work among young people... the organization of a Negro council of church women... strengthening of Negro Ministerial Alliance with expansion of activities possibly to radio. Community Participation: Lack of leadership caused lack of community spirit, Negroes do not receive fair treatment in courts.

More leadership from such groups as fraternal organizations in expanding their programs to include the whole community was recommended... and also better newspaper policies toward Negroes... more community activities... more Negroes with higher education return to Greenville and contribute to its improvements.

Transportation: Negro gets fair deal only through taxicabs, but are provided unequal facilities and services by the city buses, the union bus station, and the Southern Railway. The survey recommended: Better local transportation for Negroes including courtesy, seating, routes, etc., better waiting rooms and toilet facilities at the railroad and bus stations.

Welfare: Nine of 13 welfare agencies serve Negroes; four employ Negroes on staff; one is for Negroes (Phyllis Wheatley). All of them are short of funds. Special voluntary groups such as the American Red Cross also Negroes with the Red Cross being the only one with a Negro board member and a Negro on the staff. Such facilities as an institution for feeble-minded, school for delinquents, girls, etc., are not available to Negroes.

Housing: Bad with improvement coming with new projects, private and public, but hampered by zoning restrictions. As a result of this survey the Community council has not stopped here, but has formed a follow-up committee to study what happens in connection with this report. The motto is: "The time of our survey is not in the past, but in the future."

The survey recommended: More trained professional workers... psychiatric and special services and schools... information to Negroes on welfare services... more Negroes on staffs, boards, and advisory committees on social welfare agencies... use of Community Council as forum for discussions of welfare problems...

Industry And Employment: Professionally, Greenville has only four doctors, three dentists, one pharmacist, and nine social workers, and no Negro lawyers. Of the employed Negroes, 5,010 are unskilled, 1,993 are skilled or semi-skilled, and 241 hold professional or managerial positions. Unions have not done very much among Negroes with only an estimated 500 members. The state employment service hires no Negro interviewers.

The survey recommended: Action to bring a Negro lawyer to the city... more industrial and

Law Enforcement: Negroes are arrested more often than whites (frequently for "investigation" only), and police are often brutal to Negro prisoners. There is very little interracial homicide (three cases last year involved murder of Negro by a white). There is need for rehabilitation program for prisoners. An unusually large percentage of Negro women are arrested.

The survey recommended the appointment of Negro policemen for colored communities... police women of both races... better prison system... more press publicity on violations of civil rights or deficiencies in law enforcement.

Recreation: Very inadequate both on public and

Negroes Plan Report Meet On Chest Plea

Negro volunteer workers in the 1950 Community Chest campaign will have an informal report meeting at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the Moorland Branch YMCA, 2700 Flora.

"Although the official kickoff for the inter-cultural committee handling solicitation in the Negro Community of Dallas is not until Sept. 28, we called the unofficial meeting in advance to see what has already been done," said George Allen, chairman of the committee.

Allen is president of the Southwestern School of Business Administration.

Mrs. Ida Hamilton, chairman of the Women's Division of the inter-cultural group, said she expected to have a substantial report ready by the time of next week's meeting.

Funds collected by members of Allen's committee will go into collections toward the general 1950 Chest quota of \$1,527,592.

Negro Group Plans Chest Fund Drive

Approximately 100 Negro Community Chest workers met at 7:30 p.m. Thursday at the Moorland Branch YMCA. General Campaign Chairman George L. Allen presided.

Cards were distributed to workers, and plans for the start of the Negro Community Chest campaign Sept. 28 were made. D. D. Combs, campaign co-ordinator.

Those at the meeting included Clarence Starks, special gifts chairman; Mrs. Ida Hamilton, chairman of the women's division; and John Rice of the speaking bureau.

At 6 p.m. Monday at the Moorland branch, Negro clergymen will hear Maj. Gen. Roy H. Parker, chief of chaplains of the armed forces.

NEAR FAIR PARK

Chest Selects Blind Negro School Site

The Dallas Community Chest has contracted to buy a 100x100-foot lot, the southwest corner of Burger and Oakland south of Fair Park, as the site for a new trade school for blind Negroes.

The choice of location was based on convenience to the largest number of blind Negroes. A recent Council of Social Agencies survey showed that 70 per cent of Dallas' 332 known blind Negroes live in South Dallas and Oak Cliff.

Negotiations to buy the lot were made by James N. Landrum, representing the chest, and Judge Sarah T. Hughes, a trustee of the Hoblitzelle Foundation.

The Hoblitzelle Foundation has agreed to pay for erection of a building. It is scheduled to open by next June, and will be a branch of the Dallas Lighthouse for the Blind, a chest agency.

Like the original Lighthouse, the new branch will offer both jobs and job training to the blind. The State Commission for the Blind will contribute to the cost of teaching blind Negroes a trade.

Landrum is chairman of a chest subcommittee which was assigned to select a site for the new installation. Other members are Frank L. Skillern, Edwin L. Cox and Stuart Hunt.

They had the aid of the Dallas Unsighted Guild for Negroes, headed by Mrs. Roy Epting. This organization, long interested in establishing a training school for blind negroes, recently donated \$1,000 to the Negro division of the Community Chest campaign.

Negroes to Get Day Nursery In West Dallas

A new day nursery for Negro children of West Dallas will be built on a 192x105-foot site across Ritter Avenue from the G. F. Carr Elementary School for Negroes.

Purchase of the land was announced Wednesday by Marion B. Solomon, president of the Dallas Day Nursery Association, a Community Chest agency which already operates seven nurseries over town.

The new nursery will offer day care for forty children of mothers who must work, said James N. Landrum, chairman of a Community Chest subcommittee which purchased the property.

Landrum said construction would begin as soon as an architect could be chosen and plans drawn. Others on Landrum's committee were Frank L. Skillern, Edwin L. Cox, Stuart Hunt and Grady Vaughn Jr.

Working with these men in choosing the lot was Mrs. E. H. Hulsey, member of the Day Nursery Association board and also a trustee of the Hoblitzelle Foundation.

The Hoblitzelle Foundation recently gave the chest \$75,000 to build two Negro nurseries (one in West Dallas and one in Southeast Dallas) and a Negro Lighthouse for the Blind.

Operating budgets for all three new Negro services are included in the current Community Chest campaign.

Hoblitzelle Fund Gives \$75,000 for Negro Aid

Morning News Sun. 7-23-50
Dallas, Texas
The Hoblitzelle Foundation Saturday gave the Dallas Community Chest \$75,000 to build two Negro day nurseries and a Negro Lighthouse for the Blind.

Exact locations for the three buildings have not been selected.

One nursery, however, will be in the neighborhood of the C. F. Carr Elementary School in West Dallas, and the other in the Wahoo Park-Julian C. Frazier School area of Southeast Dallas.

A site for the Negro Lighthouse will be chosen after a survey is made of Dallas' blind Negro population. Chest Director Fred M. Lange Saturday asked the Council of Social Agencies to make such a survey.

John Q. Adams Jr., secretary of the Hoblitzelle Foundation, announced the gift in the absence of Dr. Umphrey Lee, foundation president.

The new nurseries will be operated by the Dallas Day Nursery Association, a chest agency. The workshop for blind Negroes will be a unit of the Dallas Lighthouse for the Blind, also a chest agency.

The nursery association already operates six nurseries for white children of working mothers, and one for Negroes. The latter is the Reba Wadel Memorial Day Nursery at 2735 Mariner.

Lon Alsup of Austin, executive director of the Texas Commission for the Blind, told Dallas chest officials last May that there are about 300 blind Negroes in Dallas County.

Alsup said the state would pay for teaching blind Dallas Negroes a trade if the chest could set up a place for them to learn.

The Negro Lighthouse, like the lighthouse for whites, will provide jobs for blind Negroes as well as a place to learn a trade.

Chest President B. F. McLain Saturday expressed thanks for the gift on behalf of the chest board of directors, terming the donation "another example of the humanitarianism of Karl Hoblitzelle and his late wife, Esther Hoblitzelle."

Other Hoblitzelle grants in the past have gone to Southwestern Medical School, Texas Research Foundation and Southern Methodist University.

TRUMAN STILL INSISTENT

Southerners who attended the Mid-Century White House conference on Children and Youth in Washington recently went home angry after learning that certain administration leaders sought to use the conference to promote the Truman program to break down segregation of the races. Early during the conference, Southern delegates obtained the impression that no effort would be made to place the group on record with respect to the segregation issue. It was after the scheduled adjournment hour, at noon, Dec. 7, that the proposed resolution calling for an end to segregation was debated. Despite the obvious use by administration leaders of the parley as a vehicle to promote the Truman anti-segregation program, however, the feeling among Southerners who attended was that "good will come out" of the get-together of leaders from every state and territory to discuss problems of children and youth. Shrugging off the move for inter-racial mingling with declarations that such a resolution, passed without their support, would not be binding upon them, the Southerners devoted their attention to matters of child welfare and problems of youth which they considered more important. The anti-segregation resolution was, in fact, regarded generally by delegates from throughout the country as an administration political move—more "vote bait" for minority groups.

A Visit To Midcentury White House Conference

BY MRS. LUCILE M. SCOTT

(Continued from last week)

After the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, the President spoke accusing the Chinese Communists leaders of "deliberately causing a 'grave risk' of general war but said their action 'does not change our fundamental purpose for the cause of a just and peaceful world.'"

Tuesday Panel 16—Maurice Moss, associate director, National Director; Panel 17—Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work, who told the group that the Negro is beset by high prices in all fields; Panel 21—Helen Cathart, formerly director of Child Welfare, Department of Special Welfare, Virgin Islands and Panel 26—Franklin Frazer, professor of psychology Howard University.

Tuesday, I decided to attend the panel 1—Mass Media of Communication—The Use and Misuse. Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, journalist, chairman. Robert Saudak, vice-president of the American Broadcasting Company scored when he told the group, "that parents who allow the children complete control over what programs to watch are negligent." He talked with authority too, because he informed the group that he had four children himself. Al C. C. cartoonist and humorist was to have been a participant but was hospitalized at the last moment.

The evils of the wrong types of advertising (especially outstanding national figures) being used to sanction liquor and beer ads was deplored by one teen-ager.

At still another panel, Dr. William C. Menninger of the Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas urged compulsory service. Mrs. Evelyn Mills, executive secretary of the National Council on Family Relations told the conference that "adults" are just as bewildered and confused with their new tasks as are the young people—that the atomic age affect parents as well as children.

Tuesday night, the Youth took over the program and Miss Ernestine Herbin of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. also vice-chairman of the advisory council on

Youth Participation delivered an outstanding address. Music was furnished by three choirs with the choir from Howard University being among the group.

Wednesday—After the morning session and lunch, the nearly 6000 delegates spent just about the busiest afternoon of the conference drafting recommendations, screening them and preparing them for the final presentation to the committee on conference recommendations, who worked far into Thursday morning to present them to the full conference to be voted. The Youth Conference drafted ideas for a "Better Nation" and "World."

Some of the ideas for this Better World-Nation sent to the general committee were recommendations and findings concerning world situations, segregation, discrimination, problems on infancy, adolescence, childhood, police, laws, housing, economic, health, religion, working conditions and communications.

Wednesday night—General Carlos P. Romulo, foreign secretary of the Philippine Republic told the delegates, "That the United Nations must meet the total challenge of the communism's threat to international peace and security if the free world is to survive."

Thursday, Dec. 7—the conference assembled to hear the reports of the section chairman with Lyman Bryson, professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, presided.

Reports from chairman—Section 1—Benjamin Spock, M. D.; Section 2—Willard C. Olson, director of Research in Child Development, University of Michigan; Section 3—Ira DeA Reid, professor of Sociology, Haverford College; Section 4—Thomas G. Pullen, Jr., State Superintendent of Schools for Maryland and Section 5—Herschel W. Misoner, director Bureau of Special and Adult Education, Ohio State.

These reports were followed by a report of the Committee for Conference Recommendations by Geo. D. Stoddard, who served as chairman. After this the conference began voting—only delegates with white cards were allowed to vote.

The conference reassembled after lunch and began voting on recommendations adopting three major ones.

1. That church and state must remain separate; that religious instruction should not be permitted in public schools.

2. That Federal aid to states for educational services should be extended to tax-supported schools, but not to students of schools other than those supported by taxes.

3. That there must be an end to racial and religious segregation in the United States.

Clergy of all faiths made a very impassioned plea during the day-long session for the delegates to give more consideration to God in their deliberations.

The segregation issue was attacked by Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta when he tried to enlarge the proposed conference recommendation. The original recommendation called for the abolition of racial segregation in education. Dr. Mays enlarged it to include public travel, government, church and employment.

When another delegate added the word "discriminatory" in front of his racial segregation term, Dr. Mays accepted and the recommendation was passed. However, Dr. Mays realized later what had happened and at the afternoon session the question was reopened.

At this time the amendment was thrown out and the conference adopted the original recommendation. Later on Miss Lillian Smith, Clayton, Georgia author of "Strange Fruit" proposed that the Conference support the President's civil rights program as a representation of our "faith in and practice in democracy." She said, "that dropping racial segregation and discrimination would not be like dropping an atom bomb, it would not kill a single man, woman or child." She and another delegate obtained the Conference support for an amendment urging:

"Prompt steps to eliminate all types of racial and religious segregation and that this conference through its most appropriate channels appeal to the Federal Government to abolish segregation in the Nation's Capital, making Washington the World's example of a truly working democracy with absence of discriminatory practices on the basis of race, creed or color."

The stormy session caused a cancellation of the scheduled afternoon program and panel, also the farewell address of Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the United States Children's Bureau. Prepared

speeches for both events will appear in the Conference Journal.

To me, this meeting was truly a living democracy—met, talked, ate and discussed problems with person from all over the world. There were about five hundred foreign observers the first day I shared the cab with a young man, who is with the navy in one of the islands under the trusteeship of the UN it was quite interesting to hear him tell of his problems with the natives. He incidentally wanted to know if I were a teacher, when informed I wasn't he stated he couldn't imagine a teacher wearing such a hat (beautiful). Had lunch with a girl from Germany, Joanna Lamberg—who discussed some of the customs of the people of her country. Saw and talked with P. L. Prattis—Georgians passed or chatted with during the meeting, Mrs. Ida Henderson, Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Rev. Brown, Prof. C. L. Harper, Miss Phyllis Dews, Miss Frankie Adams, Mrs. W. A. Scott, our Press representative, Mr. George Mitchell, Miss Rosalie Raglin, Miss Rosalie Oates, Mrs. E. R. Carter, T. J. Johnson, Sr. Mrs. Eula Bennings, Dr. George Hightower, Dr. T. H. Brewer, Dr. C. V. Troup and Dr. R. O. Johnson.

Former Atlantans I took time to chat and visit with were: Mr. and Mrs. Sam Foshee (Susie Taylor) and Mrs. Ruth Logan, wife of Dr. Rayford Logan, who is hospitalized at Freedman. The Conference was made more interesting by the meeting of such persons as Mrs. J. A. Jackson, president of the National Dental Auxiliary, Charlottesville, Va., Mrs. John C. Carr, and Mrs. William T. Randal of Washington with whom I lunched each day at the Station.

Ann's husband Marion Hedge-man, a singer and her very efficient secretary, Verconia B. Wynn, whom I met for the first time, even though we had talked over the wires several times visited the conference and took me to supper Wednesday. Thursday, found me and Louise Trigg of Tuskegee rushing hurriedly out of the National Armory to be met by Soror Bobbie Scott who had invited us to dinner. There we enjoyed a very lovely and restful evening in her home where we met her husband Mr. James Scott, a real estate broker and The McDuffies (Irene), who were guest of the H. S. Murphy recently. Mr. McDuffie asked of Mr. Lorimer Milton our banker whom

he informed me that he had taught. It was at this dinner party Mrs. McDuffie asked that I attend her party the next night when she was entertaining her club.

There I met Mrs. Marion Paul, delegate from Orangeburg, S. C. and saw Hilda Evans, wife of the late Joseph H. Evans and formerly of this City. Among members of the club were: Mrs. Bernice Thomas and Mrs. Gladys Mellinger. Louise Trigg was house guest of the McDuffie's.

On Saturday I visited the exhibit at Freedman's Nurses' Home by Estelle Osborne of New York displaying her African jewelry, cards and bags. Of course I couldn't resist the temptation to bring back a bracelet and earrings to match.

The American Council on Human Rights' office was next to be visited where I met the charming and efficient Patricia Roberts, talked with Elmer Henderson again and saw Robbie Davis, former Regional Director of AKA Sorority who was also a delegate to the conference. When picking up my reservations at the Station I saw Soror Powell of Philadelphia with her aunt, Miss Nellie Quander of Washington, one of the founders of Alpha Kappa Alpha.

Sunday, found me trying to get to the Station in a snow storm—encountered at the Western Union counter and old, old friend—since child-hood days—Dr. Felton Clarke who was taking the Crescent home—Baton Rouge, La.,—aboard the train was Dr. Dibble of John Andrews Hospital, Tuskegee and brother of our Mrs. H. S. Murphy, who met the train when we pulled in the station in Atlanta Monday morning.

One of the most pleasing experiences was the treatment received in the diner seated so graciously by the Steward at table with no curtain or petition believe me no major catastrophe happened either.

Back at the desk—remember that it can happen—that democracy will work if only the people want it to. American must now more than ever realize that the color question is really the one that will be the deciding factor if there is to be a lasting peace—and that democracy must no longer be lip service but a living thing.

A Visit To The Midcentury White House Conference

By LUCILE M. SCOTT

Left Atlanta Friday, December 1 for Washington, D. C. enroute to attend the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, one day before registration the New Yorker, arriving in Washington, December 2.

After getting settled at my home, the guest apartment at St. Miheal, 1712 16th St., N.W.—the apartment owned by a group of Negroes and integrated, I visited Freedman Hospital.

Among the owners of St. Miheal are Dr. Joe Johnson, dean of Medical School, Howard University, who has been invited here for the opening of the wing at Grady Hospital in January.

At Freedman I saw Ann Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to Oscar Ewing, who was general chairman of the White House Conference. Ann who has been ill for six or seven weeks, was fretting and fuming because she couldn't get out to attend a single meeting at the conference into which she had put so many hours of work formulating plans to make it a success.

Saturday night, there was a knock at my door, when I opened it there stood, Mrs. Annie Lee Davis, former teacher at the Atlanta School of Social Work, who invited me over to her apartment, which was next door and who stated that she would be attending the conference and that I might go along, also said that I could share her breakfast—what a delightful surprise and you can bet that I accepted.

Each morning I rode with Annie Lee Davis and her sister, Mrs. Edith Briscoe of Louisville, a delegate and her little daughter, Yvonne. Mrs. Davis is now connected with the Children's Department under the Federal Government in Washington.

Sunday found us at the National Guard Armory where registration was taking place. Going up the steps we met Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President, Atlanta University, Dr. R. B. Atwood, president, Kentucky State College and Forrester B. Washington, Director, Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta with whom we exchanged greetings. In the lobby we were directed to the right desk where we picked up our final material, our badge and work shop card, which you had to have at all times to be permitted to the session.

While inspecting the exhibits on display, we spied Dr. Ira DeA Reid, who was chairman of Section III—

"Making More Positive the Influence of Religious, Social and Economic Forces on Personality Development." Dr. Reid was assisted by Helen Ross, Administrative Director, Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago. Dr. Reid stopped to chat with us and ask of friends in Atlanta, also to introduce his companion at that time, Mrs. Mary Ellen Goodman, Professor of Sociology, Wellesley College.

At one of the booths—I chanced to meet and chat with Dorothy Height, National President of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. After collecting all types of material back home, and than to the apartment of Dr. and Mrs. Joe Johnson (Estherlena) where I enjoyed dinner and television show.

Monday morning found us, Annie Lee, Edith and myself rushing madly to make the morning meeting after placing the daughter Yvonne in the Nursery School. The morning session was highlighted by an address by Benjamin Spock, M. D. Director, The Rochester Child Health Institute. Dr. Spock told the conference that the children of today are being short changed—that there are too "few teachers," "temperament" unfit—"salaries" too LOW for the important job that they have. He also said that Americans spend more for tobacco and cosmetics than they do for the schools.

Leaving the main auditorium I hurriedly rushed to Room W-13 where panel 8, "The Meaning of Citizen Responsibility in our Society," with Earl J. McGrath, United States Commissioner of Education, chairman; speaker, Marquis E. Childs, columnist and author with Mrs. Victor Shaw, chairman Advisory Committee on Citizen Participation of National Social Welfare Assembly and Dorothy Boulding Ferbee, M. D. president of National Council of Negro Women, participants. Dr. Ferbee stated that, "democracy is under attack," as practiced in America today.

After lunch found me rushing to workshop—Group 20, "The Effects of Prejudice and Discrimination on Healthy Personality Development."

Dr. Otto Klineberg, Professor of Psychology, Columbia University, leader; Dr. Kenneth Clark, Psychology Department, College of the City of New York and associate Director of the Northside Center for Child Development, speaker and Mrs. Mary Ellen Goodman (brains plus beauty), recorder. There were 106 participants in this workshop.

There, I saw Dr. Benjamin Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, who was also chairman on panel 21; "Making Community Services Responsive to Community Needs."

Mrs. M. B. Hutto, Bainbridge and Dr. William Boyd, Atlanta University, Atlanta were assigned to this workshop, also spied later was Elmer Henderson, Director, of the American Council on Human Rights. One of the white delegates from Georgia was in this group—came up and introduced himself and wife to Mrs. Name [unclear].

New acquaintances at the workshop were: Caroline K. Simmons, Executive Department State Commission Against Discrimination, New York; Richard K. Bennett director Community Division of American Friends Service Committee. Seated next to me was Delbert M. Mann, Scarritt College Professor, Nashville—member of the Board of Directors the Bethlehem Center—his wife is chairman of the Tennessee chairman Commission for children. They have three children, one, a son is director of Television for NBC (Philco Show).

Our buzz group included a young student from New Jersey, three young students in Washington—young doctor, F. L. Stricker, Yale University—Child Study Center, myself, Mrs. M. B. Hutto, Prof. Mann and Charles J. McNeill, assistant to the President of Geo. A. Piffaum, Publisher, Inc., of Dayton. Mr. McNeill is a former newspaper editor, magazine writer, author of textbooks and is now publishing a series of classroom periodicals for use in parochial schools and Catholic Sunday Schools. The Company is 65 years old.

I was appointed reporter for the group and also made teller, which meant working at the entire session Thursday.

Clatted with Sister Providence, F. C. S. P.—Instructor in Sociology, College of Great Falls, Great Falls, Montana. She was a State appointed delegate—works with Montana Indians—has been adopted by the Blackfeet Indians as the "Berry Woman" and by the Gros Ventres as "One Woman," to replace in tribal membership these respective Indian women, who were leaders in the old days.

Dr. L. Reddix, president of Jackson College (my old school—where I spent my childhood) was also a member of the workshop. Dr. Horace De Linn, associate Chief of Bureau of Health Bureau of Indian Affairs made a special appeal for the Indians and gave information concerning their status—stating that 80-90% are living in rural slums, scattered throughout the country to Alaska. Met and chatted with Miss Lillian Smith, the famous author of Strange Fruit—a fellow Georgian.

The youngest participant in our section was Martin Dillion, age 12, who was sponsored by The Big Brothers organization in Washington that provides prominent men to be advisors and friends to young boys who lack a father's time and advice. His father, who came to this country from Ireland, died seven years ago.

Tuesday morning again found me in the main auditorium, a few minutes later, Soror Pearl Sewell, came in and sat by me and called my attention that she had met me at the Boule in Houston—incidentally we met twice in the mornings quite by accident and attended the same panel one morning.

Dr. Allison Davis, Chicago University Professor's address highlighted the program Tuesday morning—he told the conference that the Country is wasting a "large proportion" of its human resources in schools, armed services and in industry and then gave the reason why—"the teachers come from the middle classes and never understand the cultural patterns of the lower class."

Dr. Davis, speech has been commented upon by the Washington Post, outstanding weeklies and the issue of December 11, Washington Post carries a feature article by Elsie Carper—headed "U. S. Public Education System Not Democratic," says Dr. Davis. Shortly after the speech by Dr. Davis the delegates began standing hoping to get a glimpse of the President, who entered the National Guard Armory hurriedly a little after 10 a. m. surrounded by Secret Service men and Metropolitan police. President Truman accepted the applause of the audience graciously and thanked them.

Dr. Dorothy Ferebee Keynotes Democracy At White House Meet

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

The most basic concern of adults in this country today should be the inculcation of a moral philosophy about democracy" declared Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, President of the National Council of Negro Women. Speaking last Monday on one of the panels at the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, the Council President declared that democracy is now in a state of challenge.

In discussing the "Meaning of Citizen Responsibility in Our Society," Dr. Ferebee pointed out that a democratic environment in a democratic community should be made so meaningful that all children would know what is meant when the word democracy is spoken, and will not consider it just an empty shibboleth.

More adequate facilities for the young people of this country, greater youth participation in community life, and more constructive planning for children were points emphasized by other Negro participants on the various panels.

Dr. Caroline F. Ware, professor of Research, School of Social Work, Howard University, stressed the need of equalization of educational opportunities for all children. The existing services for children of this country are now seriously inadequate because of the great upsurge in births, she said, therefore, the expansion of all services for children "must be stepped up and we need to be prepared to meet the crest of the wave as it hits each new level or new service."

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University stressed the need of more constructive planning for children, but conceded that such planning is greatly overshadowed by the military question.

Discussing the subject of "Making a Dynamic Economy Serve the Needs of Children and Youth," Dr. Johnson said he thought there was no place for children in today's tight business economy, but the military situation is now limiting our thinking according to plans, he declared.

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Assistant Professor of Psychology, College of the City of New York, said that the problem of belongingness and group identity for adults is the same as the problem for children.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Youth Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was one of the speakers on the panel which discussed "Youth Participation in Community Living."

This panel decided that the communities must canvas the possibilities of youth participation in local affairs as the youth of America are ready to assume the responsibilities of citizenship. "The home, the school, and the community must all learn greater youth participation."

The principal addresses were made in the general morning session by Dr. Benjamin Spock, co-director of the Rochester Child Health Institute at Rochester, Minnesota, and Leonard W. Mayo, director of the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children.

The group was then divided into fifteen different panels, each discussing a separate subject pertaining to better conditions for the youth of this country.

Following the lunch recess, the 6000 delegates divided themselves into five work groups, where findings were made and resolutions drawn up.

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, professor of Sociology and Chairman of the Department at Haverford College in Pennsylvania, served as chairman of the section which discussed "Making More Positive the Influence of Religious, Social and Economic Forces on Personality Development."

A dramatization of the report of the Advisory Council on Youth Participation was presented at the evening session by the speech and drama department of the Catholic University of America.

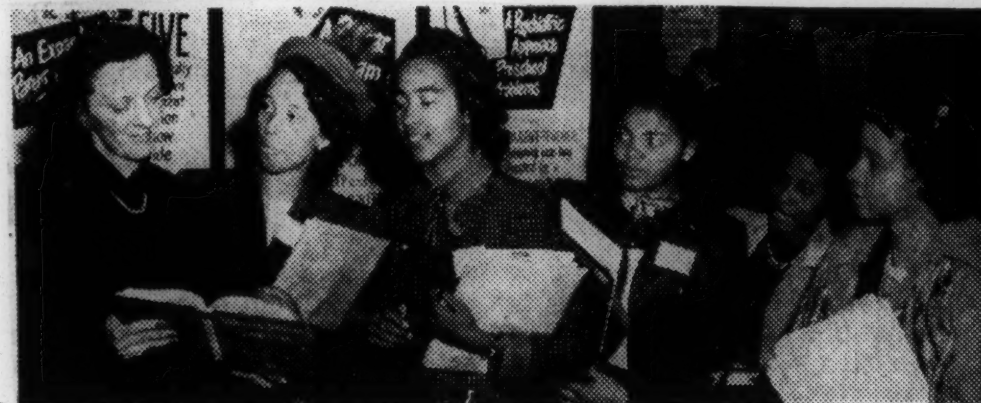
Music was furnished by the combined chorus and choirs of The American University Chorus, the Catholic University Chorus and the Howard University Choir.

White House Conference on Children and Youth



Comm. Sat. 12-16-50
White House Conference—Pictorial highlights of the Truman-called Midcentury White House Conference on Youth and Children in Washington, Dec. 3-7. Left: Symbolic of the spirit of united youth is this group at Interna-

tional House. Left to right: Kalyan G. Vaidya, India; Jeanette Fenby, Washington; M. Zaman Khan, Pakistan; Ernestine Herben, Greensboro, N. C.; Christophe Duport, France; Gunver Nusen, Denmark; Ann Yalom, Washington; and Ravi Amatayakul, Siam. Center: Prominent race figures attending in-



cluded Mrs. Ora Stokes Perry, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. S. C. Scruggs, Jefferson City, Mo.; Mrs. W. A. Scott, Atlanta, Ga.; R. Maurice Moss, New York; Mrs. Lucille M. Scott, Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. L. C. Downing, Roanoke, Va. Right: Miss Alice Davidson, New York staff member of the National P-TA Con-

gress, describes books on display to youth delegates Georgia Carolyn Bush, Marianna, Ark.; Jewell Douglas, Caldwell, Tex.; Rebecca Downing, Machiponga, Va.; Willette L. Gladney, Cushing, Okla., and Joan Whiten, Frederick, Md. — Cabell Photos.

Delegates to White House Conference Demand:

Abolish Segregation in Education. 46b Wipe Out Jim Crow in U.S. Capital!

By REVELLA CLAY

WASHINGTON—If the nation wants to improve the well-being of its children and develop healthy personalities, it must abolish segregation in education and wipe out jim crow in the nation's capital, the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth voted here Thursday.

In two strong civil rights recommendations, contained in a ninety-point plan adopted as the major objectives to be achieved within the next ten years, the President-called conference went on record as opposing dual

schools "which harm everybody and a nation's capital which is a 'mockery of democracy.' It urged the elimination of all types of racial and religious segregation.

The recommendations for the elimination of all types of racial and religious segregation was adopted on a motion made by Lillian Smith of Atlanta, Ga., whose motion also urged support of the President's Commission on Civil Rights.

Securing permission from the conference chairman, FSA Administrator Oscar Ewing, to

more than 6,000 delegates to the National Guard Armory for the "biggest and most democratic" White House parley ever held.

speaking to her motion, Miss Smith said she had learned as a "white Southern woman that segregation hurts everybody, the white child as well as the colored child." She reiterated her plea made last week, that race bars be dropped instead of atom bombs.

The celebrated author was greeted with loud applause when she observed: "Dropping race might cause world-wide repercussions, but it won't kill a single child on earth."

Abolition of capital city jim

crow was voted by the conference on an amendment made to Miss Smith's motion by Robert Tucker, a youth delegate from Nashville, Tenn.

This recommendation, adopted as part of Miss Smith's motion specifically urged that: the conference, through its most appropriate channels, appeal to the Federal Government to abolish segregation in the nation's capital, on the basis of race, creed or color, to make the capital truly representative of democracy.

Mr. Tucker's recommendation, undoubtedly grew out of the widespread difficulties and embarrassment suffered by Negro delegates attending the conference, who were refused accommodation and service in a number of downtown hotels and eateries.

Another move to bar the holding of any further conference on children and youth in any city where segregation is practiced was urged in a proposal which was lost, when Mr. Ewing ruled it "out of order."

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, made the motion urging the abolition of segregation in education.

Liberals, touting for passage of the motion, suffered a tremendous jolt when the motion was amended by a white Southerner from Mississippi, who amended Dr. Mays' motion to include the word "discriminatory" before the words "racial segregation."

The motion as amended was passed during the morning session, and liberals feared that the effectiveness of the motion would be imperiled since it raised the issue of "separate but equal" and might have involved long court procedures to establish "discrimination."

During the afternoon session, however, liberals were successful in out-maneuvering their foes, and having the motion reconsidered, at which time it was adopted.

While other recommendations urging enactment of FEPC and other civil rights measures, did not get to the floor, liberals and Negro leaders were well satisfied with the positive results of the conference in passing the rights resolutions.

Mr. Ewing and the fifty-two-member national conference committee were empowered to whip into shape machinery for carrying out these rights recommendations together with others, when the conference also voted that a follow-up program be established.

Other of these recommendations urged that:

- Religious education be kept out of public schools, and that state and church remain separate; but that religious education be taught in homes and in institutions of organized religion;

- Nursery schools and kindergartens be included as "part of public educational opportunity for children;

- Provision of school lunches without charge for children unable to pay for them;

- Further Federal aid be given to the states for educational services in tax-supported schools, "without Federal control, to help equalize educational opportunity."

- Construction of 810,000 low-rent public housing units to proceed at "full speed" in order to provide for low-income families "now living in slums."

- The development of a co-operative housing program to meet the needs of middle-income families ineligible for public housing.

Naming Of 18 Ends Big Slap At Talmadge

ATLANTA — Organization of the delegates of the White House Conference for Children and Youth who were appointed by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, after Gov. Herman Talmadge refused to appoint Negroes to the Georgia delegation, was perfected here Saturday by Benjamin E. Mays, national committeeman of the conference.

The White House Conference National Committee reduced the voting power of the 36 lily white Talmadge appointees by one-third and authorized the appointment of 18 Negroes with equal representation and voting power.

Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work, was named chairman; William Alexander, For

Valley State College, vice-chairman; and Miss Rosalie Ragin, Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, Atlanta, secretary. The other delegates are: Joseph M. Atkinson, Brunswick; Mrs. Eula Benning, Atlanta; Dr. William M. Boyd, Atlanta; Dr. T. H. Brewer, Columbus; Rev. Rev. J. H. Brown, Fort Valley; Louis Henry Brownson, Macon; Mrs. J. E. Carter, Jr., Augusta.

Also Miss Phyllis W. Dews, Atlanta; C. E. Harper, Atlanta; Mrs. M. B. Hutto, Bainbridge; George Mitchell, Miss Rosalie Oaks, Mrs. Lucille McAllister Scott, and Mrs. A. Louise Taylor, all of Atlanta.

The group included two white persons elected at the request of the Negro members because of their relation to youth serving in the state.

PEOPLE MAKING THE NEWS

That group of organizational representatives working on the proposed FEPC executive order, will meet this week for final review of the draft. One of the most ardent behind-the-scenes influences working for Presidential issuance of the order is Interior Department Secretary Oscar Chapman whose fine Italian hand in the racial welter has been behind more than a dozen gates for Negroes. Chip Savoy, back from his ECA assignment in Formosa isn't sure how long he'll inhabit these parts. Archie Alexander, the Des Moines engineer may get a shot at developing the Artibonite Valley Irrigation project in Haiti. He's headed that way

now. . . . That was Des Moines' Charlie Howard of Progressive Party note who took the former Assistant Attorney General John Rogge to task for branding the recent Warsaw Peace Conference Red-dominated. Howard was delegate. . . . Georgia's "Holman" Talmadge could take a leaf from the book of Alabama's Jim Folsom, who named four Negroes out of five gubernatorial appointees delegates to the White House Conference on Youth meeting here December 3-7. State A & M College's Charles Orr, Tuskegee's Alonzo Davis, State Teachers College's Dr. Anderson and Belzora Ward of Birmingham Juvenile Court got the nods. The fifth was the governor's wife.

White House Conference on Children and Youth

A Lighter Moment During the Work at the Youth Conference



RELAXING INTERLUDE—All was not seriousness yesterday at the sessions of the Midcentury White House Conference on

Children and Youth at the Armory. Here the photographer catches smiling young faces after a joke by the speaker

By Bob Burchette-The Washington Post

School, Church Groups Split on Released Time

2 Recommendations Issued From Panels Studying Religion And Education

The proposal to release children from school for religion training drew opposite recommendation yesterday from two groups at the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The church group, after much debate, was for the practice and the school unit was opposed.

What the final recommendation of the conference will be on the controversial issue will be decided at a general session of the 6000 delegates this morning.

In the end, the session of churchmen and religious workers adopted this resolution:

"We recommend that the White House Conference call upon parents to set up in each community, in accord with the law of the state or territory or the District of Columbia, provision for a program of religious education on release time from the public school; each child to be released only upon the request or permission of his parent or guardian."

A strong minority vote was registered on the resolution and the argument is expected to be revived when all the delegates get a chance to discuss the matter.

The view of the school group was that the teaching of specific religions was the job of the family and the religious institution.

The religious session adopted a vigorous program dedicated to bringing the half of the Nation's children now going without reli-

gious training back into the influence of the church and the synagogue. The group urged: Strengthening of bonds of happy family relationships by effective pre-marital, marital and paternal counseling; encouragement of daily family religious experiences; employment of spiritually, morally and professionally qualified personnel to foster healthy personalities.

Youth Parley Drafts Ideas For Better Tomorrow

United States should have the right of self-determination and should be permitted to live where they chose. Segregation should be permitted if the people so choose. Segregation should be permitted if the people can live.

Discrimination: Every method should be used to teach youth not to make other people objects of hatred and prejudice because of race, color, nationality, or the political systems of which they may be the victims.

Infancy and Early Childhood: A conference should be called by a voluntary national agency to plan legislation for child day care under six. Minimum standards should be set in each State for day-care centers, nursery schools and kindergartens. Uniform hospital standards for care of mothers and children should be set up. The parents' feelings of satisfaction and self-confidence should be fostered. Child specialists should consider whether their books increase parental anxiety over their adequacy.

Adolescence: Investigation is needed to find out how much of adolescent conflict is inevitable. Young people who are "left out" of clubs, activities and organizations should be studied. Adults, youths and professional workers should be represented on curriculum planning committees. Health services for adults should be broadened to recognize emotional difficulties and give advice on how to relieve them.

Schools: Educational institutions should reexamine their policies to see if they are encouraging cheating and overemphasizing grades in selection of school candidates. There should be immediate protection of the right of children to be taught by teachers who are not menaced by threats to their freedom of speech.

Needs of schools for critical materials should yield priority only to military needs. There should be immediate enactment of Federal aid to education.

Religion: Churches and synagogues should give youth more participation in their organizations. Parents in each community should set up a program of religious education on released time from public schools.

Working conditions: States should pass and enforce laws regulating night labor hours for

youth. There should be a 14-year-age minimum for ~~high~~ school work and a 16-year minimum for full time work.

Communications: The television industry should develop and extend daily programs to meet intellectual and emotional needs of children and youth. The FCC should act favorably on the request for educational TV channels. A committee on radio, TV, motion picture and publishing industries should be set up to dramatize successful family living.

Police: The police should be included in all levels of community planning for youth service. All police should be trained in work with juveniles and additional, specialized training should be given to those who will work with youth.

Law: An act for uniform support of dependents should be passed by all 48 States and the District of Columbia. Each State should study whether it is better to assign all family cases to a juvenile or other specialized court. Child psychiatrists should be a part of juvenile court staffs.

Housing: A cooperative housing program, specifically geared to the needs and income of middle-income families should be started. There should be continued support of Federal slum clearance and urban development. Sub-standard housing should be eliminated.

Economics: Prices and rent control are needed in the current emergency. Servicemen's family allowances and minimum wages should be increased.

Health: Health service aid should be extended to impoverished and underdeveloped nations and to occupied territories. The school lunch program should be extended. Adequate preventive and remedial health services should be made available on a national scale.

Youth Parley Drafts Its Blueprint For Future

World Affairs,

A-Bomb Schooling

Are Listed Among

Critical Needs Today

By Dorothea Andrews

Post Report

A 10-year prospectus to guide Americans in their work with children and youth began to take shape at the Midcentury White House Conference yesterday.

Nearly 6000 delegates spent the busiest working day of the conference drafting recommendations, screening them and preparing for the final proposals which will be made at the concluding sessions today.

The committee on conference recommendations met far into this morning to pick out of the thousands of recommendations by the work groups those which will come up for the full conference vote today.

In themselves, the recommendations were important to conferees because they showed what some of America's top citizens, parents and experts think are the most important problems the country needs to tackle right now; and in the 10 years until the next conference, to "insure for 'each child a healthy personality.'"

Here are some of the tentative findings and recommendations on major problems made by work groups, and sent for screening to the conference committee:

World Situation: Government authorities must immediately inform the public on the seriousness of the present crisis. Plans must be prepared immediately for community action. Because American adults and youth do not understand the meaning of democracy, United States foreign policy, or our U. N. role, there must be a positive, simple, affirmative clarification of the principles of democracy through every means of com-

munication.

Atom Bomb: We must admit to our children the existence of the atomic bomb and explain that it does not mean total destruction. Parents must keep their children free from fear and turn existing fear into a positive plan for action should atomic attack come.

Mobilization: Community agencies, public and private, should begin now to assess their present facilities and programs and prepare to redirect them to meet the emergency children and youth needs. Studies should be made of the potentialities of teenage girls and older women for community service. Mothers with infants and toddlers should be the last source of emergency manpower. Permissive laws to adjust schools to emergency operation should be passed at once.

Segregation: No further conference under Federal auspices should be held in Washington until it provides nonsegregated facilities for conference participants. Religious organizations should take leadership in abolition of segregation.

Hotels Eye Negro Delegates

White House Confab Faces Race Problem

Courier Sat. 12-9-50

WASHINGTON—Whether the bias of local hotels will embarrass the President-called Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, was still a moot question and the No. 1 headache of officials here Sunday as the mammoth conference opened in the National Guard Armory.

With approximately 1,000 delegates of every racial distinction to be housed, wary and uneasy conference planners virtually had their fingers crossed, hoping that Capital hotels, which adamantly bar Negroes, would cause no unpleasant incidents to mar what has shaped up on paper as the most democratic of the five such sessions called by United States Presidents since 1909.

In an exclusive interview with The Courier last week, Marvin Beers, publicity director, explained how intensive efforts have been exerted with some success to lick the biggest single problem conference planners faced—housing mixed delegates in this hotbed of Jim Crow.

28 HOTELS PROMISE

He disclosed that twenty-eight local hotels have assured Mid-Century Volunteer Housing Committee that they would accept delegates without regard to color or race.

Throughout the conference, which continues through Dec. 7, a conference member will be placed in each of these hotels on an around the clock schedule, to give information to delegates, and as far as possible, avert any "unpleasant incidents."

Should these hotels abide by their pledges, it would set a precedent here, for there are few downtown hotels which let color barriers down, even to receive nationally known and distinguished Negroes.

YOUTHS POSE PROBLEM

Housing the approximately five hundred youth delegates is expected to be considerably less of a headache, Mr. Beers revealed. Through a special arrangement, these youth representatives, who last August went

on record in opposing being housed in places which discriminate during a preliminary session here, will be accommodated in barracks at Fort Myers, Va., on a non-discriminatory basis.

As initially reported by P. L. Prattis, Courier executive editor, conference planners were originally "stumped" over how the housing dilemma could be solved.

The committee on housing, headed by the Very Rev. Msgr. John J. McClafferty of Catholic University, sought a conference with Washington restaurant owners sometime ago, but were refused a hearing.

SECOND EFFORT MADE

A second attempt netted a proposal that hotel owners would accept the delegates—but on a quota system, is that, with hotels taking only a designated share of Negro delegates.

The conference planners, who at convention opening time were still unaware of exactly how many Negro delegates there will be, gave a flat "no" to this offer, and persisted until they won assurance from the twenty-eight hotel owners.

When asked if hotel owners are no flagrantly insulting the President when they refused to accept his delegates, conference planners point out that though the President calls the conference, it is essentially a citizens' movement.

TO STUDY BIAS

The purpose of the conference shall be to "consider how mental, emotional and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and to responsible citizenship can be developed in children, and what physical, economic, and social conditions are deemed necessary to this development."

The effect of racial prejudice and discrimination on a healthy

personality will be one of the chief topics discussed by the conference workshops.

Mississippi Leaders See Good Results Following Meet On Segregation Issue

Wed. 12-13-50

By HOWARD SUTTLE
Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON — Despite the obvious use of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth by the administration in efforts to promote the Truman program to break down segregation of the races, the general feeling among Mississippi leaders who attended the parley here the past week was that "good will come out of it."

With Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing in the chair, the conference concluded a half-day past schedule last Thursday. And with hundreds of delegates unaware that resolutions calling for the end of race segregation would be proposed during the closing session, many delegates had made their reservations to return home and could not attend.

Several who remained for the final session and sought to offer amendments to resolutions that were railroaded through by administration supporters complained that they could not obtain recognition from the chairman.

"Progress Under Segregation"
Southern delegates, including 40 from Mississippi, shrugged off the move for support of inter-racial mingling with declarations that such a resolution, not having received their support, would not be binding upon them in their efforts to promote a program of welfare for children and youth in the Dixie states.

In fact, the anti-segregation issue was regarded generally by delegates from throughout the country as a political move by the administration. And those seeking a bet-

ter relationship between leaders in the respective areas of the nation simply devoted their attention to matters they considered more important.

Mrs. Thad J. Ryan, Jackson, appointed by Gov. Fielding L. Wright as chairman of the State Committee on Children and Youth, took the position that no amount of action by the conference on the segregation issue would change the situation in Mississippi, where, she maintained "both the white and Negro races are making progress under segregation."

Back Church-State Separation

Two major resolutions, one calling for continued separation of church and state, the other for federal aid to tax-supported schools, but not to private schools, had the general support of the Mississippi group, as well as other Southern delegations. Those supporting federal aid, however, were careful to stipulate their support is contingent upon no federal interference in local school administration.

J. M. Tubb, state superintendent of education, who joined Mrs. Ryan in leading the Mississippi group to the parley, said the conference was "great" because it brought together representatives from all states and territories to discuss the problems of youth and children.

"I feel sure," Tubb declared "that out of this conference will develop legislation and activities that will mean much to the young people of America."

Fred M. Ross, Meridian, member of the Mississippi Board of Public Welfare, former Lauderdale county sheriff and ex-state senator, said he "found nothing in the conference that could be regarded as sectional."

He said the parley "represents a scientific approach to the problems of children and youth from a non-partisan standpoint." Ross declared he had found that even the matter of segregation "is considered a nationwide problem, and no effort is being made to single out a state or section as possessing problems differing from any other state or section."

Young People Delegates

Keeping pace with delegations from other states, Mississippi young people were well-represented on the Magnolia State group. Among these were Misses Louise Ragan, Corinth, president of the student body at the Mississippi State College for Women, and Rachael Maxey, Taylorsville, MSCW student; Willis Horne, Laurel, Mississippi State College student and state 4-H Club president; Maurice Dantin, president of the Ole Miss student body, and Robert C. Woods, Jr., Holmes Junior College student and state president of the Future Farmers of America.

Miss Ragan referred to the conference as the "most inspirational meeting I ever attended."

Dr. T. N. Touchstone, Jackson, superintendent of the Mississippi Children's Home, summed up the meeting as follows:

"When we take all the organizations and groups that are working with child welfare and get them together, there is bound to be a synchronization of effort. As a past state commander of the American Legion, I am particularly interested in child welfare, and in getting information on organizations and groups that may handle cases that cannot be handled by the Legion. As superintendent of the Mississippi Children's Home, I am interested in procedures and practices in the nation involving adoption of children who do not have home and family life. This conference has enabled me to gain knowledge on these matters."

Parley Fifth In History

The White House youth parley was the fifth of its kind in American history. The first, called in 1909 by the then President Theodore Roosevelt, is credited with having brought about creation of the Children's Bureau, now headed by Miss Katherine Lenroot.

The roster of delegates from Mississippi included Mrs. L. W. Alston, Hattiesburg, state PTA president; Mrs. Nina Archer, Greenville, Washington County welfare agent; Miss Elise Boschert, director, Mississippi Southern College Nursery School; Mrs. Annette Boutwell, State College health education specialist; Mrs. Earl Brickell, Indianola, representing the American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. J. C. Burrow, Columbia, trustee, Mississippi Industrial and Training School; Mrs. C. C. Clark, Crystal Springs,

vice president, national PTA; Dr. Virginia Dornes, Jackson, state director of maternal and child health; P. H. Eason, Jackson, state supervisor of negro education.

Mrs. Eunice Eley, Jackson, secretary, State Library Commission; Rt. Rev. Thomas Fullam, Natchez, St. Mary's Cathedral; Mrs. J. M. Garrard, Greenwood, president, Community Welfare Council; Mrs. D. W. McBride, Jackson, director, Division of the Blind; Mrs. Sam McCorkle, Grenada, Community Services; Mrs. C. C. Donald, Bay St. Louis, State Welfare Board; Judge Thomas Minniece, Meridian, chancellor; Dr. Forrest W. Murphy, dean, Ole Miss School of Education; Dr. W. E. Noblin, Jackson, director, Crippled Children's Services; Mrs. O. H. Palmer, Jackson, Family Service Society; State Rep. Zelma W. Prize, Greenville; Mrs. Alexander F. Chisholm, Laurel; Miss Sara P. Ricks, Jackson, director, Child Welfare Division, State DPW; Herschel Saucier, Jackson, secretary, Mississippi Children's Code Commission; J. O. Snowden, superintendent, Mark schools; Judge S. B. Thomas, Greenville, Washington County judge; Mrs. Stanley Wilson, Meridian, Women's Society of Christian Services.

In the roster of negro delegates were Dr. J. T. Otis, president, A-corn College; Dr. Jacob L. Reddix, president, Jackson College; Dr. Thomas Luther Zuber, physician; Elizabeth Moman, president, state negro PTA; Lucille Price, Oakley, child welfare worker, Oakley Training School; Mrs. G. W. Williams, Oakley, president, State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

THERE was a yeastiness in the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth that should give new hope to minority group specialists. Frankly, the professional circles in race relations have been experiencing a slump in recent years.

The ferment at the Youth Conference on the issue of separation of church and state and on racial segregation suggests that while working techniques in the field have worsened, lay attitudes have improved.

At an annual meeting of intergroup officials in New York recently, there was among the delegates a notable lack of enthusiasm and imagination about the problems faced by the private and public agencies in the race relations field.

THE BALMY WARTIME and postwar prestige of intergroup activity departed awhile back. New and realistic thinking on the role of organized, professional effort and financing has been needed for some time.

The White House Conference resolutions, and the heated atmosphere out of which they were welded, do indicate that the groundwork laid by the experts during the war continues to bear fruit, though the superstructure is weak.

The young people attending the conference were straightforward and vigorous. This is especially important because the conference was held during the most ominous days since the end of the war, days when decisions most threatening to the nation's youth were being made.

IT SEEMS TO me that out of the conference's paramount resolutions on (1) ending ra-



Miss McKENZIE

cial and religious segregation in the United States (2) keeping religious instruction out of public schools and (3) extending Federal aid to state tax-supported schools, the people who are concerned professionally with these matters should be able to find the fresh authority and fresh approaches to their endeavors.

One thing that is impressive about the resolutions is their simplicity. They are grounded on big principles. The tendency of the experts to give great weight to local factors, and thus to tailor the principle to meet the particular situation, often results in negation of the principle itself.

For example, a person is either opposed to segregation or he isn't. Once he begins to qualify the times and places in which his opposition operates, to describe and advocate what is possible, he has lost his grip on the principle of human equality.

REGIONALISM IN RACE relations is the problem, not the answer. Similarly, the principle of separation of church and state, by which our political freedom was gained and lives, is beclouded by small things.

It is argued that states may provide transportation and books and health services to children in parochial schools without violating the principle. Conversely, it is argued that religion may be taught in public schools.

So it is that the logic of small things threatens the whole; each seemingly harmless deviation adds up to total loss.

THE ATTITUDE OF compromise, the recognition of differences, a respect for the other point of view—these are cultivated, scientific responses to the complexity of people and the world. They are responses especially to be found among the intergroup workers as cultivated people with a knowledge of human personality.

The danger in these responses lies in their being extended to those fundamentals which

White House Conference Indicates There Is Hope For Racial Problems

are the very structure of the society and the government under which we live.

Perhaps one lesson the experts can learn from the White House Conference is that there are certain subjects about which it does not pay to be mealy-mouthed. Are you fur or agin' democracy?

Abolition of All Segregation Urged by White House Conference Delegates

Full Support Requested for Program
Offered by President's 'Rights' Unit

By LOIS TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

Three recommendations calling for an end to segregation were passed by the White House Youth Conference at its closing meeting last night.

With other recommendations on the 90-point Conference platform, they go to a citizens' committee, still to be chosen, which will work out forms for concrete action.

3 Recommendations

The three recommendations on the racial issue are:

1. That racial segregation in education be abolished.
2. That full support be given to the program recommended by the President's Commission on Civil Rights, and that prompt steps be taken "to eliminate all types of racial and religious segregation."
3. That the Conference appeal to the Federal Government to abolish segregation in Washington.

Student's Amendment

The latter proposal came from Charles Tucker, Tennessee State College student, as an amendment to the one on Civil Rights which was offered by Miss Lillian Smith, liberal white Southerner. Mr. Tucker's motion read:

"That this conference through its most appropriate channels appeal to the Federal Government to abolish segregation in the Nation's Capital, making Washington the world's example of a truly working democracy, absent of discriminatory practices on the basis of race, color, or creed."

Although Miss Smith said she preferred not to have this included in her amendment, because she does "not like blanket amendments," it was added with loud applause by an overwhelming majority of the delegates.

Miss Smith's View

She had said, in proposing her recommendation:

"As a white Southerner, I know the great evil of segregation and how it harms the white child as well as the colored child."

"If for a moral substitute, we were to have segregation instead

of the comic book, it might cause a little concussion, but it wouldn't kill a single child."

An additional amendment on segregation, proposed by a white representative of the American Friends Service Committee, was ruled out as "not germane to the issue" by Oscar R. Ewing, FSA administrator, chairman of the meeting.

It suggested that no conference called by the Federal Government in behalf of all people be held in Washington or any other community until it provides unsegregated facilities for all participants.

NAACP Youth Speaks

Speaking of this proposal, a colored NAACP youth delegate from Ohio pointed out that this was the first time youth had participated in a White House Conference.

"We have slept under the same roof at Fort Meyers," he said, "and we have eaten under the same roof here at the National Guard Armory."

"If we return to Washington when the conference is held in 1960, we would like to find this unsegregated condition prevailing everywhere in the Capital."

School Bias 'Hot Potato'

General sentiment on the race question seemed to be liberal among the Conference delegates who passed each of the recommendations for ending school segregation.

But hectic nameuvering was necessary to straighten out the recommendation for ending school segregation.

This occurred after President Benjamin Mays of Morehouse College had moved that abolition of segregation in public travel, government, churches, and employment be included.

White Southerners Speak Up

A white Texan concurred in this and added that although he had been born and reared in the South he believed that "this iniquitous

system of segregation must go."

Then another white Southerner, from Meridian, Miss., proposed that the word "discriminatory" be inserted, so that the amendment would read, "That discriminatory racial segregation in education, etc., be abolished."

Before realizing that this would only serve to uphold the "separate but equal" theory, President Mays approved its inclusion in his amendment, and the revised amendment was passed accordingly.

Dr. Mays Corrects Error

President Mays and other prominent delegates then spent most of the rest of the morning session working out strategy whereby he could withdraw this amendment.

After the luncheon hour, and in the opening moments of the afternoon session, President Mays obtained the floor and declared that the amendment as passed, with the word "discriminating" invalidated the whole intent of his motion.

He therefore moved, his whole amendment be withdrawn and that the recommendation remain as it was originally presented. This was passed without comment by the delegates.

18 Delegates Named to White House Group

ATLANTA — Organization of 18 delegates to the White House Conference for Children and Youth who were appointed by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, when after long drawn out efforts Governor Tammidge refused to appoint colored citizens to the Georgia Committee was perfected at a meeting called Nov. 18 by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays.

The delegates are: William Alexander, Fort Valley; Joseph M. Atkinson, Brunswick; Mrs. Eula Benning, Dr. William M. Boyd, Dr. T. H. Brewer, Columbus; the Rev. J. H. Brown, Fort Valley; Louis Henry Bronson, Macon; Mrs. J. E. Carter Jr., Augusta; Miss Phyllis W. Dews, C. L. Harper, Mrs. M. B. Hutto, Bainbridge; Georg Mitchell, Miss Rosalie Raglin, Miss Rosalie Oaks, Mrs. Lucille McAllister Scott, Mrs. A. Louise

Taylor and Dr. Forrester B. Washington, chairman.

In addition to this group, a number of Georgians have been invited:

Mrs. B. E. Mays, Miss Frankie V. Adams, Mrs. Warren R. Cochran, Dr. G. L. Hightower, Dr. R. O. Johnson, Warren R. Cochran, Dr. J. H. Moore, Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Dr. Rufus Clement, Nelson Jackson, Mrs. W. A. Scott Sr., Mrs. Ida Henderson, W. W. Laws and Mrs. J. A. Brunson, Savannah; Miss Daisy Lewis, President C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College; T. J. Johnson, Columbus, and Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Cartersville.

Negro Beset by Higher Prices In All Fields, Educator Says

By Elsie Carper

Post Reporter

Negro families on the economic borderline of a \$3000 yearly income must pay beyond their means for rent and food, Forrester

B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, yesterday told a conference group at the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Washington said Negro families are unable to make the proper contributions to their children because a disproportionate part of the income must go for rent and food.

"It costs the Negro family more to live than the white family with the same income," Washington declared.

Landlords in the District will take an apartment that rented for \$60 a month when occupied by a white family and subdivide it and charge Negroes as much as \$75 a room, he said. As a result, he added, Negro families must double up.

Grocery stores change character as soon as Negro families move into a neighborhood, he said. Inferior canned goods and poor meats replace good merchandise on shelves and refrigerators he said, adding that the cost of food rises although quality has dropped.

In the South, the self respecting Negro of average income must pay Pullman rates "if he is to avoid the filth of a Jib Crow car," Washington said.

The panel at which Washington spoke was one of a half dozen

That Negroes May Go, Too

Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing announced plans Monday which will permit some Negroes to be represented on the approaching White House conference on Children and Youth. In an exchange of letters between the Governor and Mr. Ewing, Mr. Talmadge contended that "we do not wish to participate in any conference unless the citizens of Georgia are permitted to choose their own delegates."

To that Mr. Ewing answered that Georgia is the only state having a substantial population—about a third—that has failed to appoint any Negro delegates. The all-white group of 36 delegates named by Governor Talmadge will now be supplemented with an additional 18 some of whom are to be Negroes completing the making of a total of some 54 representatives in all.

We commend the wisdom and democracy in the spirit of Mr. Ewing. Mr. Talmadge, by his unreasoning approach to the racial question in the state places himself in an indefensible position in the minds of those outside of the state. Last February, at the request of the Georgia chapter of the American Association of Social Workers, the Governor sent letters of appointment to four Georgians. He did not know that two of them—Mrs. Hortense Cochrane of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, and Nelson C. Jackson, Southern Field Director of the Urban League—were Negroes.

Seeing the mistake, Talmadge speedily informed his director of the conference arrangements that no Negroes were to serve on the committee. The chairman, we are told, duly passed the word along to the Negroes previously appointed. But like any logical thinking men and women should do, Mrs. Cochrane and Mr. Jackson, having received notices of their appointment, were not satisfied with that sort of second-hand information and felt that they were entitled to an explanation from the Governor himself and said so.

Mr. Talmadge's attitude toward this conference is but another illustration of the fact that Georgia occupies the unique position of having public officials who are committed to the proposition that they will lend their strength, influence and intelligence behind any movement to keep Negroes in a state of second class citizenship. But it simply does not meet the approval of the best thinking whites of the state.

Talmadge Won't Name Negroes To Conference Washington To Be Scene Of Gathering

ATLANTA, Sept. 18 (U.P.)—Gov. Herman Talmadge refused today to name Negroes on the Georgia delegation to the White House Conference on Children and Youth after the conference ruled an all-white delegation "unacceptable."

"As long as I am governor of the state, I shall do my utmost to uphold the segregation laws of this state," Talmadge said. "In keeping with those laws and traditions, our committee is composed of all white citizens."

"We have no Negroes on the courts, none in the Legislature, none on the Board of Regents or Board of Education or in the various other state agencies."

A conference spokesman in Washington said that Georgia's delegation was held unacceptable because no Negroes were named on it. He pointed out that statistics show one-third of the state's population to be Negro.

The national committee of the conference has asked its chairman, Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing to take "whatever action is necessary to bring about co-operation from the Georgia state committee," the spokesman said.

If this fails, the committee told Ewing to "take whatever action seems appropriate."

Talmadge said that if Ewing "desires a Negro group from Georgia he can invite them."

"If it is left up to the citizens of this state they will choose white citizens. . . . The Georgia committee has appointed outstanding white citizens to represent the state."

The national committee had advised all state committees to include representation from minority groups in the delegations.

The committee discussed the possibility of refusing to recognize the Georgia delegation or of reducing its size by one-third and inviting Negro representatives independently, the Washington spokesman said.

Child Life Experts To Assemble At White House Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After nearly two years of preparation, the meetings of the Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth will be held in Washington, December 3-7, at the National Guard Armory.

More than 5,000 delegates, including Negro representation from each state, invited by President Truman from all sections of the country, will attend.

They will include doctors, teachers, psychologists, social workers, and others who serve children.

FOR THE FIRST time young people are also participating in all phases of the conference work. Five hundred will attend the meetings as delegates.

White House conferences on children have been called by our Presidents every ten years since 1909. The purpose of this conference is to determine how we can better help our children and young people be better helped to gain the mental, emotional and spiritual qualities essential to healthy personality and to responsible citizenship. The delegates will also examine the physical, economic and social conditions necessary to this development.

More than 100,000 Americans throughout the country have

been working on preparations for the conference. Assisting in the advance work have been 15,000 physicians, teachers and others who deal with children; representatives of minority groups, members of all religious faiths, youth, civic, fraternal and other voluntary organizations—a cross section of the national population.

MORE THAN 150 of the nation's leading experts on child health, welfare and education have gathered the available information on all types of problems related to child growth and development.

The federal government and national organizations have also reported on their programs for children. A total of 464 national organizations are taking part in the work of the conference.

The White House conference is non-partisan and is not a federal government project, even though it is under Presidential auspices. Previous conferences have resulted in many important benefits for children and young people. The first conference, called by President Theodore Roosevelt, brought about the establishment of the U.S. Children's Bureau. Other benefits include child labor legislation, aid to orphans, widows and handicapped children and standards for pediatric practice.

THE AFFAIRS OF the conference are guided by a national committee of 52 members who are representative leaders in fields concerned with children and young people. Officers of this committee are: Honorary chairman, the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman; Chairman, Hon. Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator; Secretary, Katharine F. Lenroot, chief, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency; and four vice-chairmen, Leonard W. Mayo, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Benjamin Spock, and George D. Stoddard. Executive Director of the conference is Melvin A. Glasser.

10 Years Of Work Used to new map White House Confab

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More than 150 of the Nation's leading experts on child health, welfare and education have gathered the available information on all types of problems related to child growth and development. They have prepared a report (the Fact Finding Report) which outlines what we know about the growth of a child's personality, how it is affected by relations with adults at home, in school, in the church and other institutions. The report also indicates the effect of economic, social and cultural factors upon children. The purpose of this report is to define the knowledge we have at hand, to show how it can be used more effectively, and to point out what further research must be done.

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The delegates of the Midcentury Conference will translate the facts gathered for them into recommendations and specific programs that will be useful to communities in providing better opportunities for children to achieve healthy personalities and to become responsible citizens.

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Working closely with the National Committee are Advisory Councils on Participation of National Organizations, Federal Government Participation, State and Local Action, and Youth Participation; and Technical Committees on Fact Finding, Communications, Conference Program and Budget and Finance.

White House Conference Gets Under Way Today

Georgia will be well represented at the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, which gets underway in the nation's Capitol today, at the National Guard Armory.

The major objective of the Conference is to provide answers to two questions: (1) How can children be helped to develop the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential for individual happiness and responsible citizenship; and (2) What physical, economic, and social conditions are necessary for this development?

SPEAKS TUESDAY

Highlighting the General Sessions will be an address by President Truman, at 10 a. m., Tuesday. In addition, addresses by other outstanding speakers there will be thirty-five work groups and twenty-eight panels.

President Benjamin E. Mays, National Committeeman for the Conference, who attended the organizational meeting of the National Council of Churches, at Cleveland throughout the week, is slated to arrive in Washington early this morning. The committee of which he is chairman meets at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

DR. WASHINGTON

HEADS DELEGATES

Heading the Georgia delegation will be Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work, who was named chairman of the Steering Committee which met in Atlanta recently. The official Georgia delegates were appointed by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, after Governor Herman Tamm refused to appoint Negroes to the Georgia Committee on the Conference. William Alexander, Fort Valley State College is vice chairman and Miss Rosalie Raglin, Phillips Wheatley YWCA, Atlanta, secretary.

The other delegates invited by the Security Administrator include: Joseph M. Atkinson, Brunswick;

Mrs. Eula Benning, Atlanta; Dr. William Boyd, Atlanta; Dr. T. H. Brewer, Columbus; Rev. J. H. Brown, Fort Valley; Louis Henry Bronson, Macon; Mrs. J. E. Carter, Jr., Augusta; Miss Phyllis W. Dews, C. L. Harper, Miss Rosalie Oakes, Mrs. Lucile McAllister Scott and Mrs. A. Louise Taylor, Atlanta. This group of 18 includes two white persons elected at the request of Negro members because of their relation to youth serving in the State.

OTHER DELEGATES

In addition to this group, a number of Georgians have been invited to the Conference, among whom are: Mrs. B. E. Mays, Miss Frankie Adams, Mrs. Warren R. Cochrane, Dr. G. L. Hightower, Dr. R. O. Johnson, Warren R. Cochrane, Dr. J. H. Moore, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Dr. Rufus Clements, Nelson Jackson, Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., Mrs. Ida Henderson, Mrs. L. O. Shivery, all of Atlanta; Mrs. B. E. Morgan, Cartersville; W. W. Laws and Mrs. J. A. Brunson, Savannah; Miss Daisy Lewis, President C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College; and T. J. Johnson, Columbus.

An interracial delegation of five young people will represent the Atlanta Planning Council at the invitation of the Community Chests and Councils of America. These delegates are: Miss Nancy Coleman, student, Atlanta University; Miss Mary Rector, North Fulton High School; Robert Swann, Clark College; and Robert Tuck, University of Georgia.

Members of the faculty of the Atlanta University School of Social Work will play important roles at the Conference. Director Washington is a member of a panel on "Differences in Family Income and Their Affect Upon Family Life," and Miss Frankie Adams is recorder for the Work Shop on "The Use of Leisure Time—A Factor in Personality Development."

Negro Denied Seat As Georgia Delegate

By M. L. ST. JOHN

A Georgia Negro educator is a member of the national committee for the White House Conference on Children and Youth—but Georgia apparently is the only state in the nation refusing to give Negroes representation on its delegation to the Washington, D. C., conference Dec. 3.

Gov. Talmadge declared Monday night that if the national group wants Negroes from Georgia, it will have to select them. He said he would not appoint Negroes to represent this State.

As a result of Talmadge's refusal to include Negroes on the 36-member group, Georgia's all-white delegation may not be seated; or the national group may cut Georgia's delegation by one-third and then hand-pick a group of Negroes from this state.

Dr. Benjamin May, Atlanta Negro educator, is a member of the national committee.

"I have appointed a committee of outstanding citizens," the Governor asserted. "If the national group wants to accept them, that's all right. If the national group prefers Negroes to the white delegation, that's all right—but the national group will have to do the selecting. I have no objections if the committee of the President's White House Conference on Youth desires to invite Negroes from Georgia. If he expects me to send a delegation from Georgia, we will send white people. We have segregation laws in Georgia forbidding mixing of the races, and as long as I am Governor I shall do my best to enforce the law."

Talmadge observed that Negroes are not members of the courts, legislature, regents, state board of education or other agencies handling the affairs of this state.

Mrs. Ralph Hobbs, of Cataula, President of the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, was appointed by the Governor as chairman of the all-white delegation. Dr. Emmett McNabb, Chairman, and Miss Mary Webb, staff member, both of the Georgia Citizens Council, are included in the group.

The Governor previously failed to join other Southern States in appointing a Negro to the Regional Educational Council of the Southern Governors Conference. The Council membership was ex-

able to attend because of his physical condition—but added that he would serve as a member of the Committee if not otherwise handicapped. Dr. Allen D. Albert, Jr., of Emory University's Sociology Department, joined Rabbi Marx in deploring the dispute which

has arisen over the racial situation, but Dr. Albert said he would attend the conference.

Talmadge sent the delegation to Washington and informed National Chairman Oscar Ewing he would have no objections to Ewing naming such other delegates as he saw fit from Georgia.

The delegation includes:

State Advisory Council: State School Supt. M. D. Collins, Labor Commissioner Ben Hulet, Sgt. Major E. D. Mink of the State Patrol, Dr. Guy Rice of the State Health Department, and Phil Cawthon of the State Welfare Department. Executive Committee: Mrs. Ralph Hobbs, of Cataula, chairman; Mrs. Bruce Schaefer, of Toccoa, and Mrs. Chester Ryals, of McRae, co-chairmen; Miss Mary Webb, Douglasville, secretary; Mrs. Charles D. Center, of College Park, State Health Department; Miss Elizabeth Donovan, of Wadley, State Education Department; Dr. Duncan Shepard, of Atlanta, Georgia Medical Association; Miss Virginia Carmichael, of Atlanta, Recreation Department; The Rev. Cornelius L. Maloney, of the Savannah-Atlanta Diocese, Atlanta; Dr. Marx; Dr. Emmett McNabb, pastor Community Christian Church, Atlanta; H. E. Rice, of Atlanta, representative of Masonic bodies; Miss Lurline Collier, of Athens, state home demonstration agent.

Knox Walker, Assistant Fulton School Superintendent co-chairman of education section; Mrs. Joel Knight, of Atlanta, representing Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, co-chairman of recreation; Miss Annie Taylor, of Fort Valley, dental health specialist, co-chairman of local organizations, and Mrs. Catherine Knight, of Atlanta, of Cerebral Palsy Society of Georgia, Inc., co-chairman of health. Local Organization Committee: Dr. Carl Whitaker, Emory University psychiatry department; Dr. Pauline Wilson, University of Georgia; Dr. Albert Emory; Dr. Thad Morrison, Sr., Atlanta, of Georgia Dental Association.

Farm Groups: Mrs. J. L. Stephens, Tifton, Home Demonstration Council, and Miss Martha McAlpine, of Athens, Agricultural Extension Service.

Organized Labor: C. H. Gillman, Atlanta, president Georgia State Industrial Union Council, and J. S. Pate, Macon, president Georgia Federation of Labor.

Youth Representatives: Donal Brannon, Jr., Athens, president Georgia 4-H Clubs, and Miss Mary Leta Gilbert, Vienna, vice-president of Georgia Association of Future Home Makers.

Local County Committees: Mrs. Evelyn Wilson, of Columbus, welfare department, and Mrs. John Peterson, of Tifton. Juvenile Court Judge: Judge W. W. Woolfolk, Fulton County.

Race Dispute Stirs State Youth Group

At least one of the all-white Georgia delegation named by Gov. Talmadge Thursday to attend the White House Conference on Youth has declined to serve because of the racial dispute between the Governor and the national committee.

Mrs. Lee Howard, of Savannah, said she would not attend the meeting in view of the fact that federal officials had stated an all-white group would not be acceptable. She indicated that other members of the delegation also would not attend. Mrs. Howard declined to elaborate on her statement.

A member of Atlantans were named by Talmadge on the Committee. Dr. David Marx, rabbi emeritus and member of the spiritual life section of the Governor's Committee, said he would be un-

Youth Delegates Rap Racial Bias

not as a youth group, but as individuals.

Topics which they formulated last week end for discussion in their home communities and on which they will report at the conference included:

1. How can we use our spiritual values as a motivation for our individual and group behaviour and actions?

2. What is our relationship with adults in our family and community, in school, on our job, and in our youth-serving organizations?

3. How can we achieve improved intergroup relationships in our communities?

4. What is expected of youth as we grow into adulthood? meetings on Friday and Saturday were Melvin Glasser, executive director of the White House Conference, and Miss Katharine Lenroot, director of the Children's Bureau.

Many Groups Represented
Youth officials elected, in addition to Miss Herbin, were:

Arnolds M. Pinns of Paterson, N.J., representing the National Jewish Welfare Board, chairman; Stefan Anderson of Madison, Wis., representing the Salvation Army, vice-chairman; and Diana Mathre of De Kalb, Ill., representing 4-H Clubs, secretary.

Adult advisers are Miriam Ephraim, National Jewish Welfare Board; W. A. Tenney, U.S. Office of Education; Gwendolyn Elsmore, Girl Scouts; William Flynn, American Red Cross; and Major Baggs, Salvation Army.

Organizations represented, in addition to those mentioned above, include:

YWCA, YMCA, NAACP, National Grange, American Youth Hostels, Boy Scouts, Methodist Youth Fellowship, Future Farmers of America, Future Teachers of America, Newman Society, Campfire Girls, American Friends Service Committee, Catholic College Students and others.

WASHINGTON

Youth delegates to the Mid-Century White House Conference on Childhood and Youth spoke out sharply against racial discrimination during their meetings here last Friday and Saturday.

In a resolution directed to the main body of the conference, they called for "positive action to eliminate the cause of discrimination and to foster an aggressive program of civil rights."

They also asked that a member of their group be invited to speak at one of the sessions of the conference in December, dealing with this problem.

The 75 young people who met here declared that they were "embarrassed to have to take the responsibility of action concerning discrimination in the United States."

Positive Action Demanded

Their resolution also stated that "each man has a God-given right to equality" which is guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

"The deplorable situation of racial religious, economic and national discrimination has made perpetually for the unhealthy development of youth and adult alike," it continued, adding:

"We feel that the situation demands positive action on the part of the White House Conference on Childhood and Youth"

Representing 30 national youth organizations, the young people came from over 25 different States and spent two days in working sessions here preparing for the meetings of the conference in December. Sessions were held at the Federal Security Agency.

Miss Herbin Vice-Chairman

Among the colored youths attending was Miss Ernestine Herbin of Greensboro, N.C., who represented the New Homemakers of America. She was elected one of three vice-chairmen for the group.

For the first time in the history of the White House Conference, the young people will participate as full-fledged delegates at the December meetings of the conference.

They will represent another innovation in attending meetings,

A White House Committee In Tiff With Talmadge

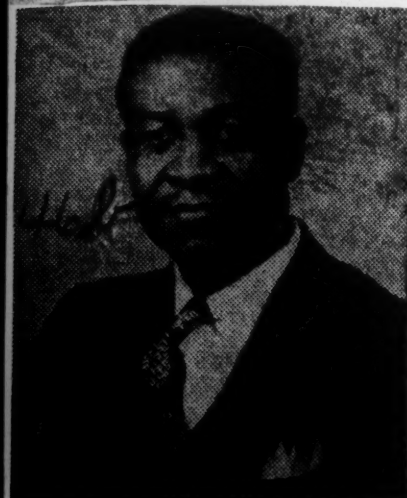
GOVERNOR HERMAN TALMADGE has been told by the national committee for a White House conference on youth problems that an all-white group he named to attend a December meeting is "unacceptable," and that the Georgia quota of 36 should include some Negroes. Otherwise, it is intimated, the conference may either refuse to seat the Georgia delegates or reduce their number by a third and invite Negro organizations to fill out the state's quota.

Now that the dispute has been publicized, it is doubtful that Governor Talmadge could be persuaded to rearrange his committee even were he of a mind to do so. It would look as if he had knuckled under to Washington on a race matter. By standing pat, he is able to pose as one who defied the efforts of Yankee sociologists and politicians to alter the traditional customs of the Southland.

Actually, as a matter of intelligence and common fairness, the Governor should have given Georgia's Negro citizenry a place on the committee in the first instance. They comprise about a third of the population, and it is proper and just that they be represented.

There is nothing alien to Southern tradition in the concept that Negroes should be allowed, even encouraged, to handle their own affairs and solve their own problems. Governor Talmadge should not have only permitted Negroes on the delegation; he should have insisted that they serve.

Apparently Georgia is the only Southern state whose governor got himself involved in a controversy on this question. All other state committees, including Mississippi and South Carolina, were found satisfactory. This is a type of national notoriety we can expect to get so long as hatred and prejudice rule in Georgia.



DELEGATE.—Dr. C. V. Troup, president of the Fort Valley State college in Fort Valley, Ga., has been invited by

President Truman to participate in the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth to be held in Washington Dec. 3-7. Dr. Troup, who is vice president of the conference, is one of the Negro Leland and Grace Colleges, with representatives of the conference at the meeting. —ANP photo.

TALMADGE REBUFFED IN EFFORT TO BAR GEORGIA NEGROES FROM CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

Black Dispatch
Oscar Ewing Appoints 18 Blacks From Peach Tree State to Child Conference

SOME WHITE DELEGATES BALK AT NEW ARRANGEMENT

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Georgia's race baiting Gov. Herman Talmadge received a loud slap in the fact last week when Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing announced that he was appointing 18 additional persons—

probably Negroes—as representatives of Georgia in the coming Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Gov. Talmadge had selected 36 white delegates and no Negroes to represent his state at the conference. He had added that he was not going to appoint any either. Ewing had refused to okay the delegation on the contention that one third of the state's children were Negroes.

Each Georgia delegate attending the conference, white and Negro, will have only two thirds of a vote, however, because of Georgia's refusal to do as other southern states have done. They have appointed representative number of Negroes.

In a letter to Gov. Talmadge dated Oct. 10, Ewing announced his decision. He wrote in part:

"No matter how distinguished and well-meaning white people may be, it would seem to be axiomatic that they cannot fully comprehend the problems of Negro children in the same way that representative Negroes can."

"In Georgia, approximately one third of the population is Negro. We would be failing in our duty to a large proportion of the children of Georgia if we did not find a means by which Negroes themselves could interpret to us the needs, the problems and the possibilities of the state's Negro children."

"I had hoped that you would see our point of view and cooperate by having some Negroes included in the Georgia delegation. Georgia is the only state having a substantial Negro population that has failed to do this . . ."

"I have therefore decided to send invitations to the 36 delegates named by you and, at the same time, to send similar invitations to 18 additional delegates whose names will be chosen on the basis of recommendations made by appropriate local groups in Georgia."

"While this means that 54 persons will be named as delegates from Georgia, they can only be given 36 votes in the conference because the size of each delegation has been determined on a population formula. Accordingly, each of the 54 persons . . . will have a two-thirds vote on all questions coming before the conference."

Down in Atlanta, Gov. Talmadge has not yet directly answered Ewing's letter, but he has pleaded with all his chosen delegates to attend the conference to out-vote the "Negro bloc." He made this request when it appeared that several white delegates might balk at attending under the new conditions.

One delegate, Phil Cawthon, assistant director of the Atlanta public welfare department, who already had said he was not going, changed his mind after the governor's appeal. He said:

"I will attend under protest." Mrs. Ralph Hobbs of Atlanta is chairman of the all-white delegation. She called Ewing's suggestion a "happy solution," but did not say whether or not she would attend the conference.

The White House Conference has been held every 10 years by the President of the United States since 1910. Gov. Talmadge had picked an all white delegation although he was specifically asked to select delegates representative of all elements of the state's population.

In his letter to Ewing on this point the governor did leave a loophole by writing:

"We have no objection whatever to your naming such other delegates as you may see fit from the state of Georgia."

Complete Plans For White House Conference Meet

Members of the Georgia Delegation to the President's Mid-Century Conference on Child Welfare and Health attending a meeting called by Benjamin E. Mays, National Committeeman for the Conference, yesterday, became organized and completed arrangements for attending the Washington meeting early in December.

Dr. Forrester B. Washington, president, Atlanta University School of Social Work was named chairman of the steering committee with William H. Alexander, Fort Valley State College, elected vice chairman, and Miss Rosalie Raglin secretary.

Official delegates in addition to President Mays include William H. Alexander, Fort Valley; Joseph M. Atkinson, Brunswick; Mrs. Eula Benning, Atlanta; Dr. William M. Boyd, Atlanta; Dr. T. H. Brewer; Columbus, Rev. J. H. Brown Fort Valley; Louis Henry Bronson, Macon; Mrs. J. E. Carter, Jr., Augusta; Miss Phyllis W. Dews, Atlanta; C. L. Harper, Atlanta; Mrs. M. B. Hutto, Bainbridge; George Mitchell, Miss Rosalie aglin, Mrs. Lucile McAllister Scott, Mrs. A. Louise Taylor and Dr. Forrester B. Washington, all of Atlanta.

Among delegates at large invited to the conference are Mrs. B. E. Mays, Miss Frankie V. Adams, Mrs. Warren Cochrane, Dr. G. L. Hightower, Dr. R. O. Johnson, Warren Cochrane, Dr. J. H. Moore, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Dr. Rufus Clement, Nelson Jackson, Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., Mrs. Ida Henderson, all of Atlanta, W. W. Laws and Mrs. J. A. Brunson, Savannah; Miss Daisy Lewis and Pres. C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College; T. J. Johnson, St. Columbus.

Official delegates will have voting privilege and will be officially recognized by the conference as certified representatives of the State.

Negroes Despair of Getting Seat at U. S. Child Conference

Talmadge Decides All-White Body Best Plan for White House Talks

Georgia Negroes Saturday had given up hope of having their race represented on the Georgia committee of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth.

After notifying two Negroes of their appointment on the Georgia committee, Governor Talmadge has told the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, which has charge of the state committee's selection, he thinks it best to have an all-white committee from Georgia.

The Urban league said Saturday the governor's attitude makes Georgia one of two southern states that will not have Negro representation on their state committees. The other is Florida.

The Negroes' position was set forth in a letter from Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, to Oscar Ewing, federal security administrator, who is in charge of the national conference, to be held in December.

Dr. Mays is one of the 57 members of the national committee on the conference.

"Every Effort Failed"

"We have done everything honorable on this end to get Governor Talmadge to include Negroes on the Georgia committee," wrote Dr. Mays. "Every effort has failed."

The Negro leader said he has been working since September in an effort to have Negroes on the Georgia committee.

"We are convinced now nothing will be done," he wrote. "It is most unfortunate because Negroes represent easily one-third of the total population of Georgia."

Mrs. Ralph Hobbs, of Cataula, president of the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, said the committee, with 171 white members, including professional people and laymen, will make a most comprehensive report on all Georgia children and their problems. She said the state report to the national conference will deal

director of the Georgia Citizens council.

Sees Incomplete Report

Mr. Jackson said he discussed the situation with Mr. Connor who, he said, told him the governor's position was unchanged and that he would not consider having them on the state committee at this time.

In his letter to Mr. Ewing, Dr. Mays said any report the all-white committee might make on Negro children would be incomplete and "would lack the thoroughness which would characterize the report if representatives of all racial groups had had a hand in the gathering and compiling of data."

The December conference will be the fifth White House conference on children. They are held every ten years. Each state has been asked to make a full report on the problems of its children to be used as a guide for the President and Congress in legislation affecting education and other fields in which child welfare plays a part.

Two Negroes Nominated

The Georgia chapter of the American Association of Social Workers nominated two white persons and two Negroes. The Negroes were Nelson Jackson and Mrs. Hortense Cochran, both of Atlanta.

Mr. Jackson is southern field director of the National Urban league. Mrs. Cochran is with the Atlanta university school of social work.

In February they received letters from the governor notifying them they had been named on the state committee.

About the same time, however, Mrs. Hobbs wrote Dr. Mays and the Georgia chapter of the American Association of Social Workers that the governor wanted an all-white committee. She quoted a letter from the governor, saying: "Any Negro organization who so desires to file with the governor's committee any type of material or suggestions for consideration may do so. The committee could then either accept or reject, in whole or in part, anything submitted."

When the Negroes wrote the governor asking why they had not been notified of committee meetings after their appointment, they were referred to Jerome Connor,

Talmadge Names Lily-White Body To White House

Barring a last-minute change of heart by Governor Talmadge, the Georgia Committee of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth will be lily-white.

Although two Negroes apparently have been appointed to the committee, Governor Talmadge has told the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers that in his opinion, Georgia should have an all-white committee.

The Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers is in charge of the state committee's selection. If Talmadge insists that the Georgia committee remain all-white, Georgia will be one of two southern states without Negro representation on its committee.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College and a member of the national committee on the conference, revealed Talmadge's attitude in a letter to Oscar Ewing, federal security administrator, who will be in charge of the December conference.

"We have done everything honorable on this end to get Governor Talmadge to include Negroes on the Georgia committee," Dr. Mays wrote. "Every effort has failed."

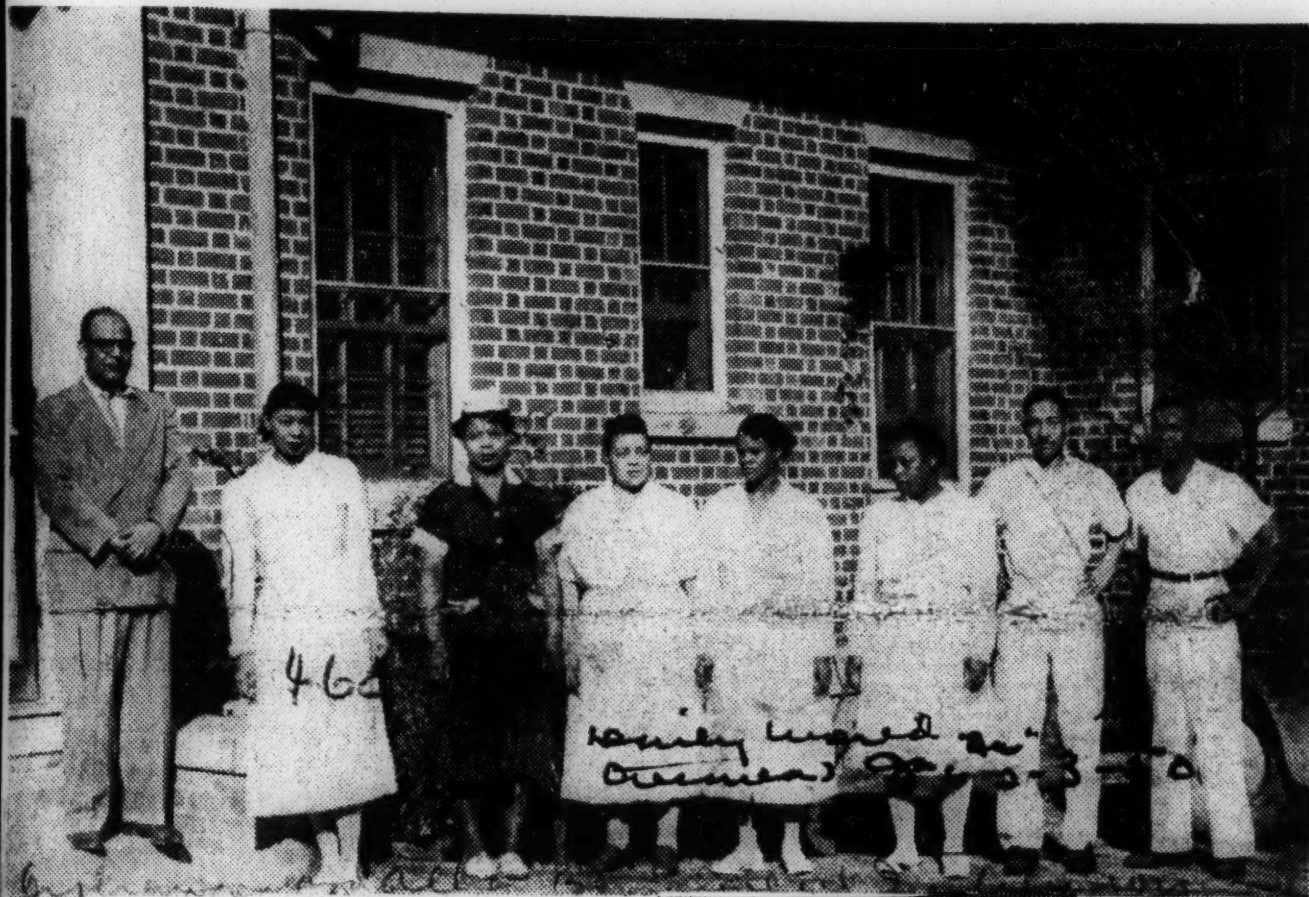
"We are convinced now nothing will be done," he continued. "It is most unfortunate because Negroes represent easily one-third of the total population of Georgia."

The selection of the state committee was turned over to the PTA congress, which sought nominations from various groups and organizations concerned with child welfare.

Two Negroes and two whites were nominated by the Georgia chapter of the American Association of Social workers.

Nelson Jackson, southern field director of the National Urban League, and Mrs. Hortense Cochran, of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, were named, and Governor Talmadge notified them officially of their appointment.

However, Jackson and Mrs. Coch-



HAPPY HAVEN STAFF — Part of the Happy Haven Home for Aged staff pose in front of comfortable brick building. From left: Director Clarence Bell, Head Day Nurse Nellie Bryant, Mrs. E. Willie Prather, cook; Nurse-attendant Doris Flemister, Nurse Mildred McSlade, Nurse Maqae Dominick, Anderson Oliver, male attendant and Clarence Mitchell, male attendant. Employees not pictured include James Smith, William Reese, Miss Lottie Clemmons, James Mayes, Leon McSlade, Mrs. Louella Wilson and Mrs. Helen Newman. — (Photo by Adair).



GREEN PICKING TIME AT HAPPY HAVEN — An afternoon resembling the old fashioned quilting

bee is enjoyed by residents of Happy Haven Home as elderly residents "pick greens" and

Busy fingers help the hours pass and won't the fresh spring greens be good at dinner time? — (Photo by Adair).

Mrs. Yates Voted To Head Pitts Childrens Home

In the first regular meeting held since the passing of Mrs. C. M. Pitts, late manager-treasurer of the Carrie Steele-Pitts Children Home, the Board of Trustees unanimously voted to make Mrs. Mae Yates the new executive of the only full time child-care agency available to colored citizens in the Greater Atlanta Area.

The chairman of the board, Mr. John P. Whittaker, pointed out that Mrs. Yates has been intimately associated with Mrs. Pitts in the direction of the Home.

Mrs. Yates made a report on the present condition of the Home pointing out the urgent needs and bringing the intelligence that the Community Chest had approved the 1951 budget. Mrs. Olivette Smith Terrell has been placed at the Home as case worker.

A committee to develop the Carrie Steele-Pitts Memorial Fund was organized, with Rev. Homer C. McEwen as chairman and Mrs. Marie Taylor as treasurer. Mrs. Julia Pate Borders, the third member of the committee made several pertinent suggestions concerning the strategy to be used in building up this fund which will serve as an educational reserve for Pitts Home children who need training beyond that supplied by the routine requirements.

Atty. A. T. Walden suggested a memorial service for Mrs. Pitts to be held during the month of November. By common consent the body set up a committee with Mr. Walden as chairman. Plans for the community wide recognition of the usefulness and broad influence of Mrs. Pitts will be made public in the near future.



ANNUAL MAACB BANQUET — Intently watching ladies of the Metropolitan Atlanta Association for Colored Blind, as they do craft work in demonstration at the Annual Banquet held August 30, are members of the Bethune Socialite Club, official hostess group for the MAACB. Mrs. Beulah Harbison is the energetic president. Bottom panel shows some of the many board members and friends who attended the banquet as they watch activities in the Work Room. Three pieces of machinery for broom making, and a Braille typewriter were presented to the Center on this occasion. — (Adair Photos)

'VILLAGE' FOR CHILDREN FOUNDED NEARLY A CENTURY AGO



Dinner time in the junior boys' dining room. Mrs. Phillips Coleman is the housemother.

Youngsters at the Brooklyn Home for Children in Forest Hills romping with their pet, Frisky Child Home, One of State's Oldest, Is Part of Queens Neighborhood

Three hundred feet from small Liberty Lake, which borders on the old World's Fair site and lies in the heart of a quiet Queens neighborhood, stands the Brooklyn Home for Children, now in its ninety-sixth year and one of the oldest in the state.

The address is 67-35 112th Street, Forest Hills. A first glance might suggest that here is a housing project of unusual design with its five two-story red-brick buildings, spaced far apart and flanked by playgrounds and a mammoth lawn.

But, while this small village appears aloof from its surroundings, it is an integral part of the neighborhood because the home's guiding principle is the development and care of the dependent child in a normal neighborhood atmosphere.

It is to this principle that the home dedicates its projects. A visitor could hardly tell a youthful resident from the youngster across the street. Resident and neighbor children mingle freely.

Objective Is Real Home

These seventy-two Protestant boys and girls, ranging in age from

music, vocational work, hobbies, the training of the child to be self-sufficient.

"Door Always Open"

Proudly, one worker, Miss Margaret A. Milne, spoke of the boy who, asked about his affection for the home, replied: "I like where I live because somebody is always home and the door is always open."

The home, which was founded in 1854, also pays for the care of seventy-two other children who are lodged with foster parents. It operates on a budget of \$200,000 a year, of which a little more than half is defrayed by the Department of Welfare.

Mrs. Jane Garrison, a volunteer worker, spoke of the need for more public contributions so that the home may enlarge its present site as well as its outside child placement program.

"These 144 children in our cottages and foster homes need not only good food, clothing, medical care and recreation but individual guidance and preparation for the future," Mrs. Garrison stressed.

Each cottage is a study in cheerfulness, attractive design, children at play, at homework, at mealtime. Spotless white curtains adorn the large windows of the spacious bedrooms, the living room, the playroom, the kitchen. Sturdy early American furniture is in every room. The object throughout is not to offer a Home but a real home, and on this the home's president, Mrs. Florence Read Thayer, says: "The qualities of a real home are those which provide the child with more than physical care."

These children, she explained, are from disrupted homes, and the program is geared to the readjustment of the child in a normal atmosphere. Each cottage has its own house parents. There are

NEGROES, WHITES TO AID

Polk County Plans Face-Lifting of Farm

By RUBY CAMPBELL
Constitution State News Service

ROCKMART—Something new in the history of this section will take place Wednesday when friends of the Sarah Murphy Home for Negro Children, both white and Negro, will work side by side in a one-day rebuilding of the farm. A large portion of the foodstuffs for the children is grown on the farm.

The event will get under way at 10 a. m., with Dolph Williams, Polk County soil conservationist, in charge of operations.

Agricultural agencies and business leaders from over the county are co-operating in the project which will mark the beginning of a better day for the 48 children who have found a refuge in the home.

Heavy machinery will be provided by county implement dealers and funds for the day's operations have been donated by Cedartown and Rockmart friends.

W. D. Trippe, President of the Commercial Bank of Cedartown, is Chairman of the Planning Committee, and he announced that County Superintendent of Schools Kankakee Anderson, recently elected President of the Georgia Educational Association, will be the principal speaker. The afternoon program will be sparked by a concert by the Rockmart and Cedartown high school bands.

Plans are for the remaking of 170 acres of the farm. This will include a terracing demonstration, land preparation, followed by fertilizing and planting of sericea lespedeza. Food concessions will be in operation by the county 4-H Clubs, it is announced.

Supt. Anderson will speak on "Future Plans for the Home."

The orphanage started in 1931 through the sole efforts of Sara Murphy, daughter of an ex-slave and teacher in the Polk County schools.

The Home is located just off the highway to Atlanta, between Cedartown and Rockmart.

Sarah Murphy Home Farmland To Be Rebuilt Wednesday

ROCKMART, Ga. — Next Wednesday, April 26, will witness an event unique in the history of this section, when friends of the Sarah Murphy Home for Negro children, both white and colored, will work together in the one-day rebuilding of 170 acres of farm land, the home, where scores of unfortunate children have found a refuge.

The event, sponsored by the trustees of the Home will be directed by Dolph Williams, Polk County soil conservationist, with the cooperation of agricultural agencies and business leaders from over the county, the heavy machinery being provided by the implement dealers of the county. W. D. Trippe, president of the Commercial Bank of Cedartown is general chairman of the planning committee, and funds were donated by Cedartown and Rockmart business men.

Principal speaker for the occasion will be Polk County Superintendent of Schools Kankakee Anderson, who was recently elected president of the Georgia Education Association and an added attraction will be a concert by the high school bands of Rockmart and Cedartown. Food concessions will be operated throughout the day by the 4-H Clubs.

Activities are to begin at 10 a. m. the program of work to include terracing, land preparation, fertilizing and the planting of sericea lespedeza, among other things.

The Home is located just off the Atlanta highway, between Cedartown and Rockmart, at what is known as Grady. It was established in 1931 by Mrs. Sarah Murphy a humble country teacher, who took into her home six motherless children, the youngest, only a day old. Through the years she has continued to take in as her own, unfortunate children until there are now 51 who make their home with Mrs. Murphy. Support of the Home has mainly been gifts of clothing food and money from sympathetic friends.

Mrs. Murphy was given a \$1,000 bond for being named the "Good Neighbor of the Year," by the late Tom Breneman, of the Breakfast in Hollywood radio program in 1946 and this gift has been kept in the bank as the nucleus of a building fund.

The board of trustees composed of white and Negro citizens of Polk County has high hopes that the Wednesday project will be the beginning of a better day for the children and their benefactor.

Blind Negro School Plan To Advance

A movement to provide jobs and a trade school for Dallas' blind Negroes will go another step ahead Friday morning.

Possible sites and building plans for a Negro Lighthouse for the Blind will be discussed at a 9 a.m. meeting at the Community Chest Center, 420 South Akard.

The new building will be constructed with money donated last month by the Hoblitzelle Foundation, which gave the Chest \$75,000 to build a Negro Lighthouse and two new Negro nursery buildings.

At Friday's meeting will be Lon Alsop of Austin, executive director of the Texas Commission for the Blind; Chest Director Fred M. Lange; Lloyd Sparkman, executive director of the Dallas Lighthouse for the Blind, a chest agency; Mrs. M'Delle Pitts, Lighthouse office manager; Mrs. Louise Epting, president of the Unsighted Negro Guild, and Miss Margaret Yates, executive secretary of the Council of Social Agencies.

Any plans made Friday will go to the Hoblitzelle Foundation for approval.